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# Mongolia Report

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TSEDENBAL'S ADDRESS AT THIRD PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MPRP

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, at the Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the MPRP, in Ulaanbaatar, presumably on 3 December 1981]

[Text] Comrades! The draft national economic plans for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1982, together with the draft State Budget for 1982, will be discussed at this party Central Committee Plenum and the next session of the Great People's Hural of the MPR. Party Central Committee Secretary Comrade D. Molomjants will present a report on this subject at this Plenum.

The year 1981, which is drawing to a close, has been filled with signal events in the life of our party and country. This year we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the MPRP, the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution, the 60th anniversary of the historic meeting between the great Lenin and Sukhe Bator and the signing of the first Mongolian-Soviet Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation.

The 18th Congress of our party was held in May of this year, which specified new, important development goals for our country's economy and culture, and specified appropriate measures to achieve a further rise in the people's standard of living. Just as in the past, in accomplishing the tasks of the new five-year plan we shall rely primarily on the growing economic assistance of the Soviet Union. In 1981-1985 Soviet economic aid will almost double in comparison with the preceding five-year plan.

The historic 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held at the beginning of this year; it became an outstanding event in international affairs. The Leninist party congress became convincing proof of the confident and dynamic advance being made by the Soviet people along the road of building communism and a tireless struggle to strengthen peace throughout the world.

Our homeland is confidently developing along the path of building the material and technological foundation of socialism. Our economy is steadily growing, year by year. The aggregate social product, generated national income and social labor productivity growth figures for 1981 exceed the average annual growth figures for the preceding five years.



The working people of our country, engaging in socialist competition in honor of the historic anniversaries of the party and people's revolution, have achieved concrete results in meeting the plan targets of the first year of the 7th Five-Year Plan. Our rural working people produced 9.1 million head of young livestock, which is 7 percent more than the figure for 1980.

This country's industrial enterprises fulfilled the gross output plan for the first 10 months of this year by 103.5 percent. Labor productivity in industry was up 4.1 percent over the corresponding period of last year. A number of industrial enterprises have produced a substantial quantity of above-target output.

Completion of construction, by the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, of the Erdenet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Mining and Concentration Combine, which ensures a substantial increase in this country's industrial output and export resources, was an important event.

The social program advanced at the 18th MPRP Congress is being consistently carried out. Personal cash income is up this year by 5.6 percent over 1980. Budget appropriations for sociocultural measures, for free schooling for children and free medical care for the population, and for assistance to mothers with a large number of children are steadily increasing. Medicine is given without charge to babies up to the age of one year. Construction workers receive additional wage amounts for long and meritorious service.

Comrades! The attention of this Plenum should be concentrated on eliminating bottlenecks and correcting serious deficiencies in the performance of party, government, economic, cultural and public organizations in the area of economic and cultural development.

In organizing implementation of the resolutions of the 18th MPRP Congress, we should strive to achieve plan fulfillment in all areas of the economy and culture.

All our organizations should devote special attention to ensuring uninterrupted growth and development of agricultural production, normal growth in livestock herds and productivity, and increased farm crop yields. To achieve this we must work with a will to improve style, forms and methods of guiding the development of agricultural production on the part of party, government and agricultural agencies. One should intelligently utilize in this area party and government measures aimed at encouraging agricultural production. We know that since 1971 procurement prices on principal livestock products have been increased five times, in amounts from 5 to 230 percent.

In conformity with the decision of the 18th MPRP Congress, beginning next year certain steps will be taken to offer incentive to produce certain livestock products. Effective 1 January 1982, for example, procurement price will be raised as follows: by 17.8 percent on goat meat; by 30 percent on horses; by 100 percent on goat's hair; by 54.9 percent on camel's hair; by 15 percent on lamb's wool; by 100 percent on karakul skins; by 96.1 percent on lambskins; by 230 percent on kidskins; and by 47 percent on milk delivered for state centralized procurement between 1 November and 1 June of the following year.

The intensive program of development of our economy targeted in the 7th Five-Year Plan aims at improving the efficiency and quality of the work performance of all our organizations, at complete and rational utilization of available material, financial and labor resources. The party Central Committee demands that party, government, public and economic organizations proceed in an efficient and business-like manner with carrying out the national economic plan for 1982.

The party Central Committee believes that strict observance of plan discipline is of primary importance for consistent implementation of the socioeconomic tasks advanced at the 18th MPRP Congress. Practical experience indicates that failures to meet state plan targets take place when a campaign to achieve the target is not properly organized, where there is lacking a spirit of innovative approach to accomplishing stated targets, where there is inadequate demandingness, and where proper attention is not focused on increasing the responsibility of persons in charge of specific areas in regard to state plan fulfillment.

Our principal shortcoming is poor organization of party and government verification. We must seek to ensure that each and every worker develops a reflex of an implacable attitude toward all negative elements which impede our forward movement. We must ensure that well organized verification becomes a continuously operating positive stimulus and companion in the work of party, government and public organizations at all levels.

Monitoring and verification of execution is an indissoluble, unique component part and the heart of organizational work, the right hand of party, government and public organizations in performance of their principal functions. Well-organized monitoring and verification of execution should be utilized as a powerful means of day-by-day correction of discovered shortcomings and assurance of unity of word and deed.

In order to achieve the stated goals the directives, decrees and tasks of our organizations should always be specific in indicating the person responsible for executing the goals and the timetable for their completion.

Effective monitoring and verification of execution should serve as a breath of fresh air for all of our organizations and their officials. It follows from this that each official within the party edifice should be aggressive in verification, mastering well this reliable instrument for shaking out all dust and dirt.

Well-organized verification should become for our organizations an instrument for ensuring unity of decision and execution, maintaining a high level of discipline and organization, and a means of increasing the personal responsibility of cadres.

All types of oversight should be constantly utilized: party, ministerial, public, and people's control. People's control [volunteer inspection groups] aims at combining governmental inspection with public inspection by working people in all realms of the affairs of state and people.

Top-echelon officials should participate extensively in exercising oversight. V. I. Lenin demanded that the deputy chairmen of the Council of People's Commissars devote one or two hours each day to personal verification of performance. If even

an hour a day is devoted to this, this would mean that in the six working days of the week we should devote six hours to oversight and verification, in other words, almost an entire working day.

Extensive participation by party members and party-unaffiliated in exercising oversight and verification of execution of party and government decisions and observance of the laws of the state should ensure a close combination of oversight from above with mass oversight from below, on the part of the working people. It is the direct obligation of party organizations to supervise the extensive involvement of working people in organizing oversight.

The principal obligation of the Central Committee apparatus of aymag and city party committees consists in verifying on the spot execution of party decisions, rendering practical assistance to lower-level organizations in correcting elucidated deficiencies and organizing execution of party and government decisions, and in strengthening discipline.

Oversight should not be limited to determination of deficiencies and diagnosis, but should conclude with correction of discovered shortcomings, curing of ailments, and elimination of their causes.

Continuously improving the oversight mechanism, the party sets for itself the goal of ensuring a high degree of efficiency, organization and follow-through by cadres. Proceeding from this, it is our obligation to develop in a systematic manner follow-through discipline in each and every official of party, government and public organizations, by steadily increasing demandingness and by better organization of political indoctrination work among labor forces.

Oversight and verification of execution should permeate all the activities of party organizations, beginning with party groups and primary party organizations. Verification of execution of party assignments, labor and job obligations by each and every Communist should be efficiently organized precisely in party groups and primary party organizations.

In order to achieve systematic improvement in oversight and verification of execution, we must ensure extensive criticism and self-criticism in all components of party, government, economic, public and cultural organizations. The primary obligation of leader personnel of all our organizations and of each and every Communist is to work resolutely to eliminate all hindrances and obstacles revealed by various forms of verification. Indomitable persistence and unrelenting aggressiveness should always be displayed in this matter.

Party organizations are called upon to devote considerable attention to systematic improvement in the performance of people's control agencies, giving them the requisite assistance in correcting existing deficiencies and improving their activities.

Party organizations should seek to ensure that their people receive regular briefings from officials of various organizations on measures being taken to correct shortcomings and errors of omission discovered by people's control agencies, and this work should become a component part of the leadership process.

All our organizations should do a good job of organizing the process of informing party members and work forces on the results of inspection activities and measures adopted to correct shortcomings discovered by party oversight or people's control agencies.

Every individual should constantly bear in mind that the absence of or poorly organized oversight as well as a low degree of demandingness on oneself and others lead to the appearance and growth of weeds in our ranks. Weeds are the worst enemy of a good harvest. It is our sacred task promptly to pull out by the roots weeds of all types and varieties.

Each and every member of the socialist society is obligated strictly to evaluate his activities and conformity between the level of his knowledge and abilities with today's demands, and constantly to expand his horizons of knowledgeability, bearing in mind that history is not standing still, that every day there is an increase in the pace of scientific and technological advance, work forms and methods are enriched, and the know-how and abilities of leading labor performers become improved.

Working systematically to increase demandingness on ourselves and others, we should always ensure an implacable attitude toward violations of party, state and labor discipline and eliminate cases of failure to carry out party and government decisions and to observe the laws of the state.

Each and every official of party, governmental, economic and cultural organizations should constantly self-analyze his performance, ensure a high degree of organization and self-discipline, and campaign vigorously against instances of poor organization and complacency. Self-critical appraisal of one's performance should become an effective means of increasing people's efficiency, discipline, and organization.

The party demands that we at all times wage a resolute campaign against the antipodes of the finest human qualities, against lack of organization, lack of discipline, complacency, conceit, arrogance, sham and deception. Party organizations are obligated constantly to verify how each Communist is carrying out the party's statutory demands and how he is increasing his personal demandingness on himself and others. The demandingness of cadres at all echelons should be strong and mutual. It should be combined with comradely mutual assistance according to the principle "demand and help."

An implacable campaign against specific persons responsible for mismanagement and waste in the various branches and sectors of our economy should be the constant target of purposeful actions by party organizations.

At all levels of party leadership we are obligated to verify in a regular and systematic manner the performance of party organizations in the area of strengthening the indoctrination of all working people in a spirit of thrifty attitude toward socialist property and a resolute campaign against waste and mismanagement of all kinds. Of great importance in this matter is graphic demonstration of both positive and negative, utilizing all means, including the mass information media.

Execution of party and government directives and fulfillment of economic and cultural development plans should be judged not on the basis of promises and



declarations but solely on the basis of concrete achieved results. I recently met and talked with the secretary of the party committee of one of the ministries. He began with stating how many meetings and sessions had been planned and how many had been held. I was compelled to state to him that in the Central Committee we do not want to waste our time on hearing reports on planned and held meetings and sessions, that the party assesses the performance of our organizations and their leaders not according to number of held meetings and conferences but on the basis of concrete, palpable achieved results. We should always adhere precisely to this rule. The party demands that we always secure high end results in direction of economic and cultural development as well as in all other matters.

In examining things from this position, we are greatly concerned by the unsatisfactory state of performance at the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry and the Ministry of Public Education, for the deficient style and methods of leadership of these ministries were discussed at previous central committee plenums. The party Central Committee expects of the ministers, comrades D. Tseden and R. Sanjaasuren, immediate steps to correct existing serious deficiencies in their performance.

Comrades! In verifying the performance of our organizations and receiving reports we should begin not with how many meetings and conferences were held and how many papers have been written, but with achieved end results in execution of state plans and decisions of higher-level agencies. Time should not be wasted on bureaucratic bustle.

We must always adhere to these strict rules, in all our organizations.

The party demands that we listen to data on achieved end results in fulfilling monthly, quarterly and annual plans, on employed interesting and useful work forms and methods, with the aid of which positive results have been achieved.

One serious deficiency of our organizations is the study of cadres on the basis of questionnaires, not according to their practical work performance results. It is our direct obligation at all times to increase the responsibility of officials at all echelons, to judge the practical qualities of cadres not according to promises, not according to plans and papers, but according to party and government plan target achievement results.

I believe it essential specially to emphasize that with a constant growth in the number of specialists in the economy and culture, the responsibility of party organizations of all levels, right up to the party Central Committee, is increasing immeasurably in the area of study, selection and placement of cadres, and their indoctrination in a spirit of high demandingness on themselves and on others, and a highly responsible attitude toward the assigned task.

Officials of top party agencies, including the party Central Committee, as well as ministries and government agencies spend a great deal of time shuffling papers, which get in the way of meeting with and talking to people. Every worker in a party, government and public organization should develop the habit of constant contact with working people, studying matters not from documents but from the state of affairs in specific organizations, from the actual results of execution of state plans and pledges.

The primary task of party, governmental, public, economic, and cultural organizations is to ensure the most painstaking and attentive approach to worker letters and complaints, bearing in mind the fact that there are major shortcomings in this work both at the central level and in the localities. The state of affairs as regards analysis of workers letters and complaints should become the subject of discussion and adoption of measures in party organizations, on boards of ministries and agencies, in aymag, city, rayon and somon administrations, in public, economic and other organizations.

Comrades! The people of our country, all working people are following with great interest the development of world events.

As we know, through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly U.S. imperialism and hegemonist forces working together with them, the world situation remains tense. The Reagan Administration and NATO ruling circles are launching furious attacks against the process of détente, against present world international political realities, especially in the 1970's. They are vainly attempting to turn to their advantage the advance of world events, to weaken and drive back the forces of peace and socialism, and to crush the struggle of peoples for national and social liberation.

The present U.S. administration is implementing a new global strategy, aimed at gaining U.S. domination in world affairs. Attempting to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, U.S. imperialist circles are escalating the arms race and increasing the production of new weapons of mass destruction.

Washington strategists are persistently seeking to expand the realm of activities of the aggressive NATO bloc, are hastily putting together military-political alliances in various parts of the world, and are establishing so-called "rapid deployment forces" with the aim of direct interference in the affairs of other sovereign nations and crushing the national liberation movement of peoples.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries place in opposition to the hopeless policy of imperialism, which displays its entire aggressive essence, a profoundly peace-seeking, Leninist foreign policy, a policy of active defense of peace and world security. The Peace Program for the 1980's, advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress, specified ways to strengthen peace and avert the threat of war. It specifies measures to reduce both nuclear missile and conventional arms and contains proposals for settling existing and preventing new conflicts and crisis situations.

The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other nations of the Soviet community are exerting enormous favorable, stabilizing influence on the course of development of international events.

Our party has always attached and continues to attach primary importance to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, their close interaction and coordination of foreign policy efforts. The necessity of strengthening the unity of the brother parties, countries and peoples is more urgent than ever before, because international imperialism is today waging a frontal attack against world socialism, making every effort to undermine it from within. This is

evidenced in particular by intrigues on the part of the imperialists and hegemonists in regard to People's Poland and socialist Cuba, as well as the brother countries of Indochina. They do not hide their plans to weaken Poland, to detach it from the harmonious family of the socialist community, thus undermining its unified might. Everybody knows what serious consequences would result from disruption of the correlation of military-political forces established on the European continent and throughout the world.

We firmly believe that the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish working people will be able to overcome the crisis which has arisen in that country and will be able to defend their socialist achievements against the encroachments of counter-revolutionaries and international reaction.

U.S. imperialism is endangering the socialist gains of the heroic Cuban people. The Reagan Administration is sharply stepping up military and political pressure on revolutionary Cuba and is drawing the noose of economic blockade of Cuba increasingly tighter. The large-scale Pentagon naval maneuvers recently held in the Caribbean area constituted a direct threat to the independence and sovereignty of the Island of Freedom.

Once again expressing their warm fighting solidarity with the brother Cuban people, the Mongolian people resolutely condemn the aggressive actions of the U.S. militarists and demand that they cease and desist acts of provocation against socialist Cuba.

Our people stand firmly on the side of the Afghan people, against whom Washington and the Beijing hegemonists are jointly waging an undeclared war, with the active complicity of certain reactionary regimes in that region. Sending in armed bands onto the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the enemies of the Afghan people are making every effort to destroy their revolutionary gains and to hinder them from taking the road of peaceful and stable socioeconomic development.

There is presently taking place in Afghanistan a difficult but steady process of stabilization of domestic affairs. The 1978 April Revolution is bearing fruit with each passing day. The government of the DRA is sincerely striving to achieve a political settlement, expressing good will and a willingness to consider the desires of potential participants in future negotiations.

The Mongolian People's Republic fully supports the constructive proposals advanced by the government of the DRA and believes that their implementation would lead to rapid and complete normalization of the Afghanistan situation. We are deeply convinced that nobody is capable of turning the peace-loving Afghan people from their chosen path, which leads to peace, democracy, and social progress.

The Mongolian People's Republic, as was reaffirmed at the 18th Congress of the MPRP, is earnestly seeking ways leading to an improvement in the situation on the Asian continent. With this goal in mind, our country has proposed drawing up and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and repudiation of use of force among the nations of Asia and the Pacific. It is pleasant to note that our proposal has evoked positive and favorable responses in many countries of Asia and other parts of the world. This is natural, for the proposal of the MPR is in the interests of

millions of people throughout the world and is dictated by the desire to eliminate focal points of tension and conflict on the Asian continent.

We should note that imperialist circles, together with the Chinese hegemonists, are stepping up their hostile actions and intrigues against the cause of peace, freedom, independence and social progress of the peoples of Asia. There is being formed what is virtually an aggressive military-political tripartite alliance between the United States, China, and Japan, the cutting edge of which is directed primarily against the Soviet Union and the other Asian socialist countries. The Reagan Administration's decision to sell modern offensive weapons to China, as well as the intensifying remilitarization of Japan are fraught with a serious threat not only to their neighbors but also to world security.

Particular concern and a strong protest on the part of the peoples of Asia are evoked by malicious plans being nurtured by the Pentagon to deploy medium-range missiles in Asian countries. Deployment of such missiles in certain parts of Asia, in Japan or China in particular, would have a sharply destabilizing effect on the already extremely tense situation on this continent.

The policies and actions of Beijing ruling circles continue to constitute an extremely negative factor in the overall Asian situation. China's leaders are making every effort to step up their "strategic interaction" and military-political cooperation with the most reactionary forces, with U.S. imperialism in particular, are intensifying their animosity toward and rivalry with the socialist countries and the forces of national liberation and social progress.

The events which have taken place since our party's 18th Congress have convincingly affirmed the correctness of the assessment made by this top-level forum of Mongolian Communists of the essence of Chinese policy and the necessity of a resolute struggle against the Maoist foreign policy of the Beijing rulers.

Southeast Asia remains a region of intensive struggle by peoples for the right to determine their destiny independently. Shots continue to be fired from the Chinese side of the border between Vietnam and China. Through their accomplices in this region, Beijing and Washington are stubbornly attempting to restore the old order in Laos and Kampuchea and to push their peoples off the path they have chosen. In spite of various obstacles put up by hostile forces, however, the peoples of Indochina are striding confidently along the road of progress and strengthening of national independence.

The MPR fully supports the well-known proposals of the three brother nations of Indochina which are aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, and sincerely wishes the peoples of these countries continued success in building a new life and in protecting their revolutionary achievements from the encroachments of imperialist and hegemonist forces.

The Near East remains a highly dangerous focal point of tension, the explosion of which can lead to the most serious international complications. The events of recent months have shown that the Camp David separate deal has led not to improvement but on the contrary to a substantial worsening of the problem of a Near East settlement. The U.S. military, the Zionist aggressors and their Arab stooges are



brazenly showing their lack of interest in improving the situation in this region, a fact which is evidenced by the military exercise code-named "Bright Star," which constitutes an act of provocation toward all progressive Arab regimes. Strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, as well as attempts to expand the zone of NATO activities to the Near East are leading to a further buildup of the U.S. and NATO military presence in this explosive region.

The government of the MPR believes that the most appropriate and effective means of achieving a Near Eastern settlement is the proposal by the Soviet Union to hold an international conference, at which, alongside all interested parties, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) should take part as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Mongolian People's Republic strongly supports the Soviet proposal to draft and implement confidence-building measures in the Far East, to hold an international conference on the Indian Ocean, and to hold talks on the Persian Gulf. Implementation of these initiatives would make a weighty contribution to the cause of improving the situation in Asia, preserving and strengthening world détente.

We are deeply convinced that today there is no other intelligent means of settling issues, no matter how acute and complex, than negotiation, than peaceful, honest and responsible political dialogue. The need for serious negotiations is dictated by the risk of a world nuclear conflict, which is increasing with each day lost to negotiation. This applies in full measure particularly to Europe, where the question of lessening the threat of war and restraining the arms race is the most acute. NATO plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missile systems on the territory of a number of Western European countries have caused a sharp worsening of the political climate on the European continent. The Reagan Administration's decision to commence full-scale production of neutron warheads, intended primarily for the European "theater," constitutes a new stage in escalation of the arms race. With this the United States is attempting to shift the approximate balance of power in Europe in favor of the West, which would lead to the establishment of a qualitatively new military-strategic situation on this continent.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, displaying firmness and principledness, consistently advocate negotiation as the only intelligent alternative to the imperialist policy from a position of strength.

The forces of peace and progress are capable of pushing back and eliminating the threat of another world war. Today the struggle of peoples and all progressive forces throughout the world to avert the threat of war is assuming an unprecedented scale and depth. Millions of people of the most diverse orientation, belonging to various political, public, religious and other organizations, are taking part in this campaign. The peoples of Europe and people of good will throughout the world are becoming increasingly more deeply aware of their direct responsibility for resolving the most critical problem of the present day -- holding nuclear war in check and defending the peace.

One can also note that in the ruling circles of some Western countries there is an increasing awareness of the extent to which Washington's aggressive line is contrary to the vital interests of these nations. Sober-minded Western political leaders are

increasingly more resolutely opposing the arms race and supporting continued dialogue with the socialist nations.

The recently ended official visit to the FRG by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the talks conducted during this visit convincingly demonstrated the Soviet nation's deep desire for peace, its sincere aspiration to maintain and strengthen a policy of détente and peaceful cooperation on a basis of equality. The Mongolian people are in enthusiastic approval of the results of this lofty peace mission, viewing them as a victory of reason, as a vivid expression of the tireless efforts of the CPSU, the Soviet State and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally to defend and strengthen peace and to eliminate the threat of war, particularly nuclear war.

The results of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, conducted at a tense and critical moment in world development, constitute a major contribution to the cause of further strengthening bilateral ties between the Soviet Union and the FRG and to the cause of improving the situation in Europe, reestablishing an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust between nations, preserving and continuing the process of détente.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit and his talks with West German government and political leaders graphically confirm the viability of the policy, specified at the 26th CPSU Congress, of settling disputes and complex international problems by means of extensive political dialogue.

A successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of 35 nations which took part in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would to a significant degree promote a radical improvement of the situation in Europe. The cause of peace can only be furthered if the Madrid meeting results in a concrete decision on holding a European conference on military détente and disarmament as proposed by the Soviet Union.

The Mongolian People's Republic also welcomes the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, which opened in Geneva on 30 November of this year, and sincerely wishes success to these talks.

Comrades! The current upsurge in aggressiveness on the part of the most reactionary imperialist circles is due primarily to a radical change in the correlation of sociopolitical forces in the world arena and the progressive loss by monopoly capital of its international position. It is connected with further weakening of the foundations of world imperialism as a consequence of the deepening crisis phenomena in its citadel and reflects its attempts to overcome them by means of external political adventures and to dump all the consequences on the shoulders of peoples.

The main goal of the campaign currently being waged by the Soviet Union and the nations of the socialist community, supported by peace-seeking forces throughout the world, is to avert a world thermonuclear catastrophe, to reduce tension, to preserve and strengthen détente. The primary duty and main concern of our party,

our government and the entire Mongolian people is to make whatever contribution we can to this sacred struggle.

I call upon Central Committee members and candidate members to discuss in a businesslike manner the agenda items presented for discussion at this Plenum.

3024

CSO: 1819/34

REPORT ON MPR 1981 ECONOMIC, CULTURAL PLAN FULFILLMENT RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 2

/Article by the MPR Central Statistical Bureau: "On the Preliminary Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan of the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR in 1981"/

/Text/ The workers of our country, by displaying great political and labor active-ness for the implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and having developed extensively the national socialist competition for the worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the MPRP, the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the his-toric meeting of the great V. I. Lenin and D. Suhe-Bator and the signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of Friendly Relations Between People's Mongolia and Soviet Russia, achieved great gains in the matter of fulfilling the assignments of the first year of the new five-year plan.

As before, the comprehensive international assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community played an impor-tant role in the acceleration of the development of the economy and culture of the country and in the successful fulfillment of the plan assignments.

The completion of the construction of the Erdenet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Mining and Concentration Combine, which is ensuring a significant increase of the indus-trial output and export resources of the country, was a major event.

In 1981 the growth rate of social production was speeded up, the material and tech-nical base of the national economy was strengthened considerably and the well-being and cultural level of the people were increased even more.

As compared with the preceding year the gross national product increased by 7.6 per-cent, the produced national income increased by 7.2 percent, and the overwhelming portion of their increase was provided by means of the increase of labor productiv-ity. The fixed capital of the national economy increased by approximately 9 per-cent.

The productivity of national labor increased by 5.5 percent.

The plan of revenues of the State Centralized Budget was fulfilled by 101.2 percent, the plan of expenditures was fulfilled by 97.7 percent; the cash plan of the revenues of the State Bank was fulfilled by 103.1 percent, the cash plan of expenditures was fulfilled by 101.9 percent.

The amount of short-term credits granted to the national economy increased by 9.7 percent.

## I. Agriculture

According to the preliminary results of the inventory of livestock, as a result of the raising of 9.1 million head or 633,800 more young animals than in 1981 and the decline of the epizootic disease of adult livestock, the total number of livestock increased by 2.6 percent or 491,000 head and came to 24,262,400 head. The state plan of the increase of the livestock population was successfully fulfilled.

In all, 13 aymags exceeded the plan of the increase of the livestock population, including Hobsgol, Hentiy and Dornod Aymags which exceeded the plan for all types of livestock.

The fulfillment of the state plan of the increase of the livestock population is characterized by the following data (in percent):

	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>As compared with 1980</u>
All livestock (population). . . . .	100.3	102.6
Including:		
Camels. . . . .	97.6	99.1
Horses. . . . .	100.6	100.3
Large-horned cattle . . . . .	97.2	99.2
Sheep . . . . .	101.0	104.2
Goats . . . . .	99.8	101.0

In 1981 343,800 tons of cereal crops (in hopper weight), 41,100 tons of potatoes and 257,600 tons of fodder crops were harvested, which is considerably more than the plan. The Uvsa, Uvs, Govi-Altanbulag, Nomgon, Bayanharaat and Onon state farms exceeded the plan of the harvest of cereal crops.

The task advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress of the utmost development of subsidiary farms for the purpose of improving the supply of the population with foodstuffs is being accomplished. Last year more than 240 agricultural cooperatives and state farms bred hogs, about 120 agricultural cooperatives and state farms bred poultry, tens of industrial enterprises, economic organizations and institutions raised potatoes and vegetables.

The plan of the procurement of meat as a whole was fulfilled by 99.9 percent. In all 14 aymags, including Dornod, Bayan-olgiy, Hobd and Arhangay Aymags, exceeded the plan of the procurement of meat.

The plan of the procurement of sheep's wool of the spring shearing was fulfilled by 99 percent, sheep's wool of the fall shearing and lamb's wool--105.6 percent, goat hair--96 percent, goat down--102.4 percent, camel's hair--100.3 percent, the molt of large-horned cattle--101.3 percent, hair--106.3 percent.

The material and technical base of agriculture was strengthened even more. The capital investments in this sector increased by 22.6 percent. More than 1,000 tractors, about 400 grain harvesters and much other agricultural equipment, as well as a considerable amount of mineral fertilizers were supplied to agriculture.

In all 3,149 livestock barns for 1.5 million head of livestock, 376 driven wells, 836 dug wells and 264 reservoirs were put into operation, and thereby the annual plan of the delivery of livestock barns was exceeded by 9.3 percent, while the plan of watering places was exceeded by 4 percent.

## II. Industry

The volume of the gross output of industry increased by 10.5 percent and the annual plan was exceeded by 2.5 percent. Labor productivity in industry increased by 6.2 percent, the labor expenditures per tugrik of commodity output decreased. The amount of the net profit of the sector increased by 2.3 percent as against 1980.

The fulfillment of the annual plan and the growth rate of the gross output by sectors of industry are characterized by the following data (in percent):

<u>Sectors</u>	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>As compared with 1980</u>
Power industry. . . . .	98.9	108.4
Fuel industry . . . . .	102.1	98.5
Nonferrous metallurgy . . . . .	109.0	156.7
Machine building and metalworking industry. . . . .	101.1	121.0
Construction materials industry . . . . .	105.0	100.4
Forestry and woodworking industry . . . . .	101.6	99.1
Textile industry. . . . .	95.3	105.8
Leather, fur and shoe industry. . . . .	104.5	103.1
Sewing industry . . . . .	104.0	101.9
Chemical industry . . . . .	104.9	100.4
Printing industry . . . . .	105.1	102.9
Food industry . . . . .	101.4	115.5

The majority of ministries and industrial enterprises, having exceeded plan of the output and sale of products, successfully coped with the obligations which were assumed in the socialist competition.



The fulfilment of the plan and the growth rate of the output and sale of products by ministries and departments are characterized by the following data (in percent):

<u>Ministries and departments</u>	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>		<u>Production volume as compared with 1980</u>
	<u>output</u>	<u>sales</u>	
Ministry of the Fuel and Power Industry. . . . .	102.0	104.7	101.9
Ministry of Geology and the Mining Industry. . .	106.0	--	147.5
Ministry of Light and Food Industry. . . . .	101.9	103.3	107.4
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry. .	102.7	98.8	99.4
Ministry of Construction and Construction			
Materials. . . . .	103.2	104.7	98.1
Ministry of Transportation . . . . .	97.0	94.7	101.2
Ministry of Agriculture. . . . .	101.0	102.8	100.8
Ministry of State Farms. . . . .	99.3	103.1	138.2
Ministry of Social Economy and Services. . . . .	102.6	103.8	101.7
Ministry of Health . . . . .	105.7	104.4	113.0
Ministry of Culture. . . . .	90.1	105.3	98.6

The Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine, the Mongolsovtsvetmet Production Association, the central power system, the Aduunchuluun, Nuursthotgor, Chandagan tal, Fushoot and Tsagaan-Oboo coal mines, the production associations of leather footwear, sewing and wool processing enterprises, the lime plant, the reinforced concrete plant, the keramzit enterprise, the repair plant of construction machinery and equipment, the logging management in Hyalganat, the Tsagaan-hayrhan Forestry Management, the Dzabhan and Hobd motor vehicle repair shops, the food combine of Dornod Aymag, the bakery, the beer and liquor combine, the Darhan and Moron milling and fodder combines, the confectionary factory and a number of industrial enterprises exceeded the plan of the sale of products.

However, the logging management in Yoroo, the match factory, the soap plant, the Darhan Food Combine, the wall materials combine, the Administration of Social Economy and Services of Dornogobi Aymag did not fulfill the plan on the output and sale of products, while the Sayhan-Oboo mine, the Hartarbagatay coal mine, the Salbaatar Woodworking Combine, the Sharyn-Gol Logging Management, the milling and fodder combines in Ulaangom and Harhorin did not fulfill the plan of the sale of products.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the production of the main types of industrial products are characterized by the following data (in percent):

<u>Name of product</u>	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>As compared with 1980</u>
Electric power. . . . .	101.6	101.1
Thermal energy. . . . .	96.8	105.8
Coal. . . . .	102.2	98.3
Fluorspar . . . . .	106.1	98.6
Building brick. . . . .	91.0	98.7
Lime. . . . .	109.1	124.9
Lumber. . . . .	96.7	99.5
Overhaul of motor vehicles. . . . .	101.2	100.6
Scoured wool. . . . .	103.6	85.8
Felt. . . . .	100.4	100.1
Felt boots. . . . .	102.0	88.9
Wool fabrics. . . . .	100.5	99.9
Knitwear. . . . .	102.8	100.7
Overcoats . . . . .	104.4	104.6
Suits . . . . .	97.2	105.6
Kid leather . . . . .	103.7	167.4
Chrome-tanned sheepskin . . . . .	107.0	112.4
Leather footwear. . . . .	111.4	92.2
Leather coats . . . . .	106.8	120.3
Leather jackets . . . . .	101.6	103.2
Tanned half-length sheepskin coats. . . . .	100.4	100.0
Meat (processed). . . . .	104.6	118.7
Canned meat . . . . .	100.0	101.1
Sausage . . . . .	103.9	118.4
Flour . . . . .	102.2	150.8
Bread . . . . .	105.9	104.3
Confectionary items . . . . .	104.7	104.3
Milk and dairy products . . . . .	94.2	114.8
Liquor and wine . . . . .	104.1	106.5
Beer. . . . .	100.6	102.5
Fruit beverages and mineral water . . . . .	120.6	111.9
Newspapers. . . . .	112.9	110.8



As compared with 1980 the quality of industrial products was improved, the number of items having gold medals and the Seal of Quality increased.

In all 90 measures on the introduction of advanced technology and the increase of the mechanization of labor were implemented, the output of many types of new items, such as wool fabrics for national clothing, the Polet shirt, a scarf made from goat down, wool cloth for raincoats, Bulgan sorlog chrome-tanned sheepskin and others, was set up.

### III. Capital Investments and Construction

In all 3.5 billion tugriks of capital investments were invested in the national economy, which is 16.7 percent more than the average annual amount of the preceding five-year plan. Along with the placement into operation of the Erdenet Mining and Concentration Comine, a spinning factory, the Gobi Combine of Woolen Items, a food and a carpet combine in Erdenet, the Altay-Hobd-Olgii radio relay lines and many other important projects were put into operation.

The amount of performed construction and installation work came to 2,412,900,000 tugriks and the annual plan was fulfilled by 101.0 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan of the delivery of projects and construction and installation work by ministries and departments is characterized by the following data (in percent):

	<u>Projects turned over</u>		<u>Construction and installation work</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>As compared with 1980</u>
Ministry of Construction and Construction Mate- rials. . . . .	211	78.9	101.9	107.3
Main Army Construction Forces Administration. .	53	77.2	100.5	108.3
Ministry of Irrigation .	11	52.4	100.4	102.0
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry . . . . .	27	87.0	101.4	101.1
Ministry of Communica- tions. . . . .	20	81.0	123.1	91.2
State Committee for Higher, Secondary Spe- cialized and Vocational and Technical Education.	4	50.0	100.1	79.9
Ministry of Transpor- tation . . . . .	9	50.0	100.1	100.7
Ministry of Light and Food Industry. . . . .	4	100.0	113.2	111.2

	<u>Projects turned over</u>		<u>Construction and installation work</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>As compared with 1980</u>
Ministry of Social Economy and Services. . . . .	1	14.3	102.6	108.9
Main Administration of Roads . . . . .	17	59.1	109.9	106.5
Ministry of State Farms . . . . .	4	57.1	98.4	108.8
Supreme Council of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives. . . . .	163	54.2	91.0	87.1
Ulaanbaatar Railways Administration. . . . .	1	20.0	221.3	109.5

The Main Administration of Construction and Technical Assistance of Social Economy, the construction trusts and offices of Arhangay, Bayan-olgiy, Bulgan, Gobi-Altay, Hobd and Ubs Aymags, the highway maintenance and construction trust of Hobd Aymag, the administrations of irrigation of Arhangay, Tob, Hobd and Hobsgol Aymags exceeded the plan of the placement of projects into operation and construction and installation work.

However, the construction and installation trusts and offices of Selenge and Tob Aymags and the city of Erdenet, the administrations of irrigation of Bayanhongor, Dzabhan, Omnogobi and Hentiy Aymags due to the frustration of the plan did not turn over many tens of projects on the set date.

#### IV. Transportation and Communications

The plan of the freight turnover of all types of transport was exceeded by 4.6 percent, the transportation of freight--by 14.9 percent, the passenger turnover--by 9.7 percent and the carrying of passengers--by 7.5 percent. In all 35.8 million tons of freight and 131.1 million passengers were carried, which is 7.4 to 16.3 percent more than in 1980.

The plan of the increase of labor productivity in transportation (in adjusted ton-kilometers) was exceeded by 6.3 percent, including in motor transport by 6.6 percent, rail transport by 4.4 percent and air transport by 7.4 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the indicators by individual types of transport are characterized by the following data (in percent):

	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>As compared with 1980</u>
Freight turnover:		
motor transport. . . . .	103.6	106.5
rail transport . . . . .	105.0	104.2
air transport. . . . .	117.6	116.0

	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>As compared with 1980</u>
<b>Transportation of freight</b>		
motor transport. . . . .	120.1	120.1
rail transport . . . . .	104.4	108.4
air transport. . . . .	107.7	105.6
<b>Passenger turnover</b>		
motor transport. . . . .	109.2	106.2
rail transport . . . . .	116.7	109.4
air transport. . . . .	102.3	106.5
<b>Carrying of passengers</b>		
motor transport. . . . .	107.5	107.4
rail transport . . . . .	111.6	109.3
air transport. . . . .	100.5	107.7

The main technical and economic indicators of the use of common carrier vehicles improved, the operating and technical downtimes per vehicle decreased.

The fulfillment of the plan of motor transport by the main ministries and departments is characterized by the following data (in percent):

<u>Ministries and departments</u>	<u>Freight turnover</u>	<u>Transportation of freight</u>
Ministry of Transportation. . . . .	100.4	107.9
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials . . . . .	103.4	113.1
Main Army Construction Forces Administration. . . . .	126.2	156.4
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry . . . . .	103.7	86.0
Ministry of the Fuel and Power Industry . . . . .	133.2	107.0
Ministry of Light and Food Industry . . . . .	121.5	114.8
Civil Air Transportation Administration . . . . .	107.9	105.9
Ministry of Communications. . . . .	104.9	102.9
Ministry of Trade and Procurement . . . . .	110.1	166.6
Ministry of Social Economy and Services . . . . .	117.2	116.7
Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions . . . . .	108.9	106.1

The administrations of the transportation enterprises of Arhangay, Bayanhongor and Hobd Aymags and the city of Darhan, Garages Nos 1, 2, 5, 22, 26, 28, 29, 34 and 39 and many other transportation enterprises exceeded the plan of the freight turnover and the transportation of freight. The administrations of the transportation enterprises of Dornogobi and Ubs Aymags, Garages Nos 32, 40, 42 and others did not fulfill the plan.

As compared with 1980 the amount of receipts of communications enterprises increased by 20.6 percent and the annual plan was exceeded by 5.2 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the development of communications according to the main indicators are characterized by the following data (in percent):

<u>Main indicators</u>	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>As compared with 1980</u>
Automatic telephone exchanges. . . . .	101.4	102.4
Telephone outlets. . . . .	102.0	104.3
Radio outlets. . . . .	98.6	106.3
Radios . . . . .	101.5	104.3
Televisions. . . . .	102.5	109.6
Sending of letters . . . . .	100.6	100.2
Sending of telegrams . . . . .	103.9	106.6
Telephone calls. . . . .	103.4	107.4

The plan of the provision of communications to the brigades and departments of agricultural cooperatives and state farms was fulfilled by 100.4 percent, the number of brigades and departments of agricultural cooperatives and state farms, which were provided with communications, as compared with 1980 increased by 2.4 percent.

#### V. The Increase of the Material Well-Being and Cultural Level of the People

The material well-being and cultural level of the people are steadily increasing. The per capita production of national income increased as compared with 1980 by 4.3 percent, the monetary income of the population increased by nearly 6 percent.

The budget allocations for sociocultural measures, the free education of children and the medical service of the population and for the provision of aid to mothers with many children are steadily increasing.

As of 1981 the free issuing of medicines to children up to the age of 1 year is being carried out, seniority raises have been introduced for construction workers and other planned measures have been implemented.

In connection with the rise of the monetary income and the increase of the purchasing power of the population the volume of the commodity turnover of state and co-operative trade increased by 4.5 percent and the annual plan was fulfilled by 101.0 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the retail commodity turnover by individual ministries and departments are characterized by the following data (in percent):

<u>Ministries and departments</u>	<u>Fulfillment of the plan</u>	<u>As compared with 1980</u>
Ministry of Trade and Procurement. . . . .	101.4	105.3
Ministry of Social Economy and Services. . . . .	103.3	101.5
Ulaanbaatar Railways Administration. . . . .	103.9	100.6
Ministry of Culture. . . . .	110.3	110.0
Ministry of Communications . . . . .	101.1	104.5
Ministry of Health . . . . .	107.1	108.8

The plan of the sale of products of public dining enterprises was exceeded by 5.8 percent and its volume increased by 6 percent as against 1980.

The plan of the revenues from social economy and services was exceeded by 7.2 percent, including services by 5.2 percent. The volume of services rendered to the population as compared with 1980 increased by 15.1 percent, including to the rural population by 39.4 percent.

In 1981 137,900 m<sup>2</sup> of housing were put into operation, the amount of available housing thereby increased by 6.1 percent.

Much attention was devoted to the development of public education, health, culture, art and science, the planned measures in this area were successfully fulfilled.

At the beginning of the school year (1981-1982) the number of students at educational institutions of all levels came to 466,500, which is 1.8 percent more than in 1980. In all 50,700 children entered the first grade of general educational day schools, which is considerably more than during the preceding year. Some 12,200 people enrolled in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions. Now there are 2,730 students, including 141 undergraduates, per 10,000 people.

In 1981 8,200 specialists were trained by higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, 11,100 skilled workers and livestock breeders were trained by vocational and technical schools.

Through the general educational schools for young workers 8,200 boys and girls increased their education.

The number of kindergartens increased by 1.1 percent, while the number of children at them increased by 5 percent.

The medical service of the population is being expanded, the number of hospital beds as compared with 1980 increased by 1.5 percent, while the number of physicians increased by 3.5 percent. Now there are 106 hospital beds and 22 physicians per 10,000 people.

Cultural and educational institutions exceeded the plan of revenues by 10.5 percent. In 1981 25 movie theaters, 385 clubs and 1,361 reading rooms were in operation and on the average there were 12 visits to entertainment establishments per inhabitant.

The economic cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community was expanded even more. The foreign trade turnover as compared with 1980 increased by 21.4 percent, including exports by 15.2 percent and imports by 25.9 percent.

As of 1 January 1982 the size of the population of our country was 1,732,400, which is 2.8 percent more than in 1980.

7 January 1982.

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CSO: 1819/39

# SUPPLEMENT TO 1981 ECONOMIC, CULTURAL PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 13 Jan 82 p 3

[The following tables of the MPR 1981 Economic and Cultural Plan Fulfillment Report released by the MPR Central Statistical Office on 7 January 1982 were not included in the version of the 1981 plan fulfillment report published in the 19 January 1982 issues of NOVOSTI MONGOLII.]

[Text] The following tables show the fulfillment of various main aspects of the 1981 plan according to aymags:

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Livestock Increase (according to number of heads</u>	<u>Raising of Young Animals</u>
Arhangay	103.4	109.5
Bayan-Olgii	102.3	106.6
Bayanhongor	102.4	110.1
Bulgan	100.7	98.6
Gobi-Altay	100.5	107.3
Dornogobi	98.7	94.4
Dornod	103.9	101.5
Dundgobi	96.5	81.9
Dzabhan	97.6	91.4
Oborhangay	98.3	97.0
Omnogobi	102.0	99.9
Suhbaatar	100.6	96.2
Selenge	101.3	97.8
Tob	101.1	99.0
Ubs	95.5	97.8
Hobd	100.7	107.2
Hobsgol	100.8	105.8
Hentiy	101.7	101.0



<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Procurement</u>			
	<u>Live-stock</u>	<u>Five Kinds of Wool</u>	<u>Hides</u>	<u>Skins</u>
Arhangay	101.6	97.7	93.4	102.5
Bayan-Olgii	103.8	100.4	73.5	89.8
Bayanhongor	100.0	100.7	94.7	97.5
Bulgan	100.4	100.7	94.8	93.5
Gobi-Altay	98.4	99.7	94.3	96.4
Dornogobi	100.1	96.4	104.8	98.1
Dornod	104.2	100.3	102.0	82.4
Dundgobi	101.2	99.0	110.2	107.5
Dzabhan	97.7	100.1	93.2	98.0
Oborhangay	95.4	99.8	99.4	90.7
Omnogobi	100.1	100.6	96.2	114.2
Suhbaatar	100.0	99.5	100.1	105.9
Selenge	100.1	107.1	99.1	71.0
Tob	100.2	102.8	109.2	96.2
Ubs	99.1	100.0	90.0	95.5
Hobd	103.7	100.4	91.0	100.1
Hobsgol	100.2	100.1	96.7	111.4
Hentiy	100.3	94.0	98.5	110.1

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Hay Procurement</u>	<u>To Be Put Into Operation</u>	
		<u>Enclosures</u>	<u>Watering Points</u>
Arhangay	98.4	169.3	105.6
Bayan-Olgii	108.1	101.4	105.0
Bayanhongor	102.8	117.6	102.1
Bulgan	100.0	107.7	101.6
Gobi-Altay	102.0	100.0	105.2
Dornogobi	125.3	100.0	100.0
Dornod	94.0	97.7	100.0
Dundgobi	114.9	100.0	103.3
Dzabhan	104.9	131.1	110.0
Oborhangay	107.1	113.4	101.1
Omnogobi	102.0	100.0	101.1
Suhbaatar	81.0	88.0	102.2
Selenge	92.1	94.2	100.0
Tob	100.2	93.9	110.9
Ubs	100.1	105.7	103.6
Hobd	102.0	105.8	104.4
Hogsgol	80.9	149.6	108.6
Hentiy	90.4	107.9	105.4



**Product Sales**

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Food Combines</u>	<u>Publishing Industry</u>	<u>Power Industry</u>	<u>Social Economy, Services Establishments</u>
Arhangay	101.8	104.2	119.6	102.6
Bayan-Olgii	100.6	105.9	--	113.4
Bayanhongor	100.9	107.0	100.0	103.0
Bulgan	101.4	113.3	--	106.3
Gobi-Altay	101.9	129.8	105.5	100.3
Dornogobi	100.5	101.8	100.0	87.8
Dornod	102.2	103.8	--	104.9
Dundgobi	100.5	107.5	107.7	100.2
Dzabhan	102.4	102.7	105.5	106.8
Oborhangay	100.0	100.4	113.3	103.2
Omnogobi	104.5	103.7	106.6	100.2
Suhbaatar	108.8	102.7	103.7	100.1
Selenge	109.1	108.7	--	102.7
Tob	101.1	116.3	--	101.9
Uvs	104.4	103.9	111.3	102.1
Hobd	102.9	111.0	116.1	104.1
Hobsgol	102.1	105.1	107.1	101.5
Hentiy	103.1	102.4	110.0	101.1

**Construction-Installation**

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Construction Trusts, Offices</u>	<u>Irrigation Administrations</u>
Arhangay	100.9	105.3
Bayan-Olgii	115.4	97.8
Bayanhongor	102.6	96.4
Bulgan	111.3	128.7
Gobi-Altay	102.0	112.4
Dornogobi	100.1	118.4
Dornod	91.1	84.0
Dundgobi	101.1	109.2
Dzabhan	101.4	82.1
Oborhangay	101.8	94.3
Omnogobi	101.6	98.5
Suhbaatar	100.2	103.6
Selenge	79.2	78.6
Tob	84.9	131.3
Uvs	102.7	95.2
Hobd	104.9	102.1
Hobsgol	100.6	112.5
Hentiy	100.1	98.9

Motor Transport

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Freight Turnover</u>	<u>Passenger Turnover</u>
Arhangay	107.8	106.9
Bayan-Olgii	106.7	118.5
Bayanhongor	100.2	131.8
Bulgan	100.6	117.5
Gobi-Altay	101.2	129.3
Dornogobi	97.1	91.5
Dornod	91.3	101.8
Dundgobi	121.3	100.9
Dzabhan	107.6	122.4
Oborhangay	110.9	106.0
Omnogobi	114.9	98.1
Suhbaatar	102.1	101.8
Selenge	118.9	123.9
Tob	101.2	103.6
Ubs	92.4	150.0
Hobd	100.5	103.9
Hobsgol	104.4	128.3
Hentiy	108.2	147.3

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Retail Trade Turnover</u>	<u>Of this: Trade, Procurement Administration</u>
Arhangay	101.5	101.0
Bayan-Olgii	102.3	100.4
Bayanhongor	100.4	100.3
Bulgan	101.6	100.8
Gobi-Altay	100.5	100.1
Dornogobi	100.4	100.0
Dornod	100.5	100.7
Dundgobi	100.8	100.3
Dzabhan	99.1	98.6
Oborhangay	101.4	101.0
Omnogobi	101.3	101.1
Suhbaatar	99.2	98.2
Selenge	101.1	100.9
Tob	99.9	100.0
Ubs	100.4	100.1
Hobd	101.6	101.6
Hobsgol	101.5	101.0
Hentiy	100.9	100.0

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Sale of Material-Technical Supplies</u>	<u>Revenues from Local Budgets</u>
Arhangay	104.6	102.0
Bayan-Olgii	101.5	107.3
Bayanhongor	100.5	100.4
Bulgan	101.4	103.7
Gobi-Altay	108.4	104.1
Dornogobi	71.7	103.9
Dornod	112.5	101.8
Dundgobi	100.8	105.4
Dzabhan	104.6	103.9
Oborhangay	112.3	101.5
Omnigobi	86.2	108.0
Suhbaatar	92.8	107.1
Selenge	131.1	99.0
Tob	97.2	81.0
Ubs	111.3	101.9
Hobd	103.6	107.1
Hobsgol	108.9	104.1
Hentiy	100.1	102.0

Revenues Derived From

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Use of Communications</u>	<u>Social Economy</u>	<u>Economic Services</u>	<u>Culture</u>
Arhangay	102.1	113.4	104.9	101.9
Bayan-Olgii	101.7	109.6	105.4	100.9
Bayanhongor	108.0	108.4	103.5	106.0
Bulgan	103.2	101.8	108.4	102.3
Gobi-Altay	113.6	103.8	100.0	103.1
Dornogobi	103.8	103.5	104.0	111.3
Dornod	101.7	98.8	103.9	107.5
Dundgobi	104.0	102.3	107.3	106.8
Dzabhan	101.7	109.8	105.8	105.7
Oborhangay	100.9	105.7	104.9	104.9
Omnogobi	108.4	112.2	104.5	110.5
Suhbaatar	102.2	105.2	101.7	100.5
Selenge	101.5	115.0	108.0	117.4
Tob	101.2	108.2	103.1	113.5
Ubs	101.4	106.1	100.0	105.7
Hobd	101.2	111.6	103.2	102.0
Hobsgol	111.2	105.1	101.0	106.6
Hentiy	107.8	110.4	106.0	110.0

CSO: 1818/6

## LARGE-SCALE 1981-1985 CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar EDIYN DZASAG in Mongolian No 28, Jul 81 pp 4-5

[Text] The capital investment [plan] outlined for the new five years reflects an important stage of development in implementing the tasks of the program of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party with respect to constructing the material and technical base of socialism, increasing the volume of fixed capital in all the sectors of the national economy and developing the expanded production of socialism at a very rapid rate.

The volume of capital to be invested in the national economy during the seventh five years will amount to 18.5-18.9 billion tugriks and [is to be derived] from all sources of finance. This will be 23.0-26.0 percent greater than during the past five years. Of this, 70.0 percent is earmarked for developing the material production sector. Fixed capital of the national economy is to increase 55.0-60.0 percent and within this fixed production capital 60.0-65.0 percent.

During the new five years, the Soviet Union will aid, as before, in the industrial, agricultural, transport, communication, housing and cultural-economic sectors and will render economic and technical assistance in the construction, modernization and expansion of almost 340 facilities.

The total volume of construction and installation work is to increase 24.0-27.0 percent, and within this the volume to be executed by the personnel of the Mongolian construction organization 45.0-50.0 percent; this represents an urgent, highly responsible and enormous task confronting our construction workers.

The capital to be invested in strengthening the material base of the agricultural sector is to amount to 2.8 billion tugriks and is to be more than 30.0 percent greater than that invested during the previous five years. During the seventh five years, 10-12 million hectares of pastureland is to be irrigated, and 250,000-300,000 hectares of virgin land is to be reclaimed. Virgin land state farms are to be established in Hayrhan, Hentiy Aymag, Gurbanbulag, Bulgan Aymag and Chandgan and Hurhad, Hentiy Aymag. Many large construction projects, including feed economies in five aymags, tractor repair

plants having the capacity to repair and service 30-120 tractors and mechanized threshing floors, are to be put into operation. Ten dairy farms are to be established in order to increase the milk supply for the population living in central and rural areas.

The capital to be invested in the industrial sector is to amount to 7.8-8.2 billion tugriks. Most of the capital to be invested is earmarked to intensively develop the fuel and power sector. This will be 27.9-34.9 per cent greater than during the previous five years.

Construction work on the fourth unit of the Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine is to be completed, and measures geared to fully take over the projected capacity are to be implemented. The following are to be put into operation: the basic section of Electric Power Station No 4 which will have a capacity of 380 milliwatts, the addition to the Choybalsan Thermal Electric Power Station No 3, the first unit of the Baganuur Coal Mine which will annually mine 2 million tons of coal, the Ulaanbaatar-Darhan and Baganuur-Choyr 220-kilovolt transmission lines, the centralized heating facilities and main thermal power lines in Olgiy, Altay, Saynshand, Uliastay and Hobd, and the expansions of 12 aymag diesel electric power stations. Furthermore, the expansions and renovations sections of the Nalayha open pit, the Sharyn Gol, and the Aduunchuluun open-pit mines, and 2,300 [sic] kilometers of the 500 [sic] kilometer long 35-kilovolt transmission lines between cities and rural areas are to be put into operation. Construction work on the basic structures for the Bor-ondor Fluorspar Mining and Concentrating Combine is to begin.

During the new five years, the following building projects are to be put into operation in the building material industry sector: the main production building for the Hotol Cement and Lime Plant, the Ulaanbaatar Building Industry Combine, the roofing tile and habtantsar shop at the [Ulaanbaatar] brickworks, the Mandalgobi, Hobd, Arbayheer and Altay City brickworks which will produce 12-16 million pieces of bricks annually, and the Choybalsan City Silicate Brickworks.

In order to improve the supply of food products to the population, the amount of capital investments earmarked [for the food industry] was increased considerably for these five years. For example, the Ulaanbaatar Bakery and Confectionery Combine, the Dairy Industry, and food combines in Erdenet and in 11 aymags are to be constructed, and the majority of these are to be totally or partially put into operation. The elevators of flour enterprises located in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan City and in four aymags are to be expanded and renovated.

Capital in the amount of 0.6 billion tugriks is to be invested in the capital construction sector. Special attention is to be directed toward strengthening the building production base of the construction trusts and offices, increasing their capacity, and especially strengthening the building production base of the organizations which construct buildings for the social economy and the large-paneled apartment house buildings.

Capital in the amount of 1.4 billion tugriks is to be spent for the transportation and communications sector. As a result of this, the repair and service stations handling 900-1,500 vehicles in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan, the repair and service station handling 400 buses in Ulaanbaatar, the building for the central airport, the Altay-Hobd-Olgii and Ulaanbaatar-Ondorhaan-Choybalsan radio relay lines are to be expanded as is the Lun-Oborhangay hard-surface road by more than 150 kilometers. Automatic telephone exchanges with 1,000 stations are to be installed in the centers of five aymags. The equipment for the "EKRAH-ChM" station which transmits Soviet television broadcasts from the "Orbita" station to more than 100 central and rural locations and for the broadcasting unit of the Ulaanbaatar "Orbita" station is to be installed and put into operation. Also, construction work on the Ulaanbaatar trolley is to begin. During the new five years, a combine which will produce semi-finished restaurant items in Ulaanbaatar, restaurants and shops with a seating capacity for 800 and more than 230 sales areas, and small-capacity storage facilities with refrigeration freezers in more than 40 somons and settlements are to be put into operation.

Capital in the amount of more than 5 billion tugriks is to be invested in the nonmaterial production sector during the new five years and is to be spent for strengthening the housing, social economies and services, people's education, health, culture and science material base. Most of the investments in this sector are earmarked for measures to increase the supply of housing, to expand general education school facilities, and to provide dormitories for up to 90.0 percent of the children of the herdsmen of the Gobi and eastern aymags.

During the new five years, the following are to be constructed: housing having a useful area of 830,000-860,000 square meters, kindergarten and nursery buildings having 11,000-12,000 beds, buildings with seating capacity for more than 50,000 persons, water supply lines, purification pumps, cleaning facilities in Darhan and in the centers of five aymags, economic services combine having 200 employees in the centers of five aymags, more than 50 economic service centers located in somons and having 12-25 employees. The following projects are also to be put into operation: a scientific-technical and cultural palace in Ulaanbaatar City, a pioneer palace with a seating capacity for 700, a central television studio, a wide-screen movie theatre with a seating capacity for 1,200, an infectious diseases hospital with 200 beds, a new building for General Hospital No III Named in Honor of Shastin, a 300-bed children's hospital and polyclinic and a maternity center with 280 beds.





(44) **J**, *beante*, *noo*



Ulaanbaatar

(32)

(41)

33



Key:

1. General education school
2. Student dormitory
3. Nursery, kindergarten building
4. Economic services center and combine
5. Hospital
6. Mechanized dairy farm
7. Cannery
8. Virgin land [state] farm
9. Slaughterhouse with refrigeration facilities
10. Woodworking industry and combine
11. Lead pellet-mixed feed enterprise
12. Automatic telephone exchange installation
13. Food combine
14. Wall material enterprise
15. Expansion of coal mine
16. Expansion of diesel-electric power station
17. Building production base
18. Rug factory
19. Tree nursery
20. Tractor repair plant
21. Expansion of flour enterprise elevator
22. Feed economy
23. Livestock feeding area
24. Mechanized threshing floor
25. Central heating facility
26. Thermal electric power plant
27. Vehicle repair and service station
28. Mining enterprise
29. Movie theatre
30. Pioneers' summer camp
31. Central Livestock Artificial Insemination Station
32. Radio and television studio center
33. Building industry combine
34. Washing and cleaning combine
35. Dairy industry
36. Bakery and confectionery combine
37. Spinning factory
38. Furniture and box-making factory
39. Cement and lime plant
40. Expansion of the sheepskin goods enterprise
41. Central airport
42. To start construction
43. To put into operation sectionally
44. Number of general education schools to be constructed.

CSO: 1818/4

## APRIL 1982 WEATHER FORECAST RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 1 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The Hydrometeorological Research Institutes of the Mongolian People's Republic issued the following weather forecast for the month of April 1982:

### Western Area

The average monthly temperatures for April 1982 will vary between one degree below zero and 4 degrees above zero. This is about normal for some areas and one to 3 degrees warmer than normal for other areas. The amount of precipitation will vary between 4 and 7 mm.

First Ten Days. It will be cloudy. There will be a little wet snow during the period of 2-3 April 1982 in some areas and 3-8 April 1982 in the northern tier. Winds will be from the west. Wind speeds will vary between 0 and 5 meters per second. At the beginning of the 10-day period, winds will reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be mild snow and dust storms. During the period of 2-3 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between 13 and 18 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between one degree above zero and 4 degrees below zero. During other periods, nighttime temperatures will vary between 9 and 14 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 8 and 13 degrees above zero.

Second Ten Days. There will be variable cloudiness. During the period of 12-13 April 1982 and on 17 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation. Winds will come from the southwest. During the second half of the period, winds will shift to the northwest with speeds between 5 and 10 meters per second. During the period of 12-13 April 1982, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 18 meters per second. There will be dust storms. Nighttime temperatures will vary between 5 and 10 degrees below zero. During the period of 15-16 April 1982, daytime temperatures will vary between 10 and 15 degrees and during other periods between 6 and 11 degrees above zero.

Third Ten Days. During the beginning of this 10-day period, it will be cloudy. During other periods, there will be variable cloudiness. During the period 21-22 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation in some areas. Winds will come from the southwest, and wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. During the period of 21-22 April 1982 and on 29 April 1982, winds

will reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be mild dust storms. During the period of 21-23 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between one and 6 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 7 and 12 degrees above zero. During other periods, nighttime temperatures will vary between 2 degrees below zero and 3 degrees above zero. During the period of 27-28 April 1982, daytime temperatures will vary between 21 and 26 degrees above zero and during the remaining period between 16 and 21 degrees above zero.

#### Central Area

The average monthly temperature for April 1982 will vary between one and 4 degrees above zero, and this will be one to 4 degrees warmer than normal. Precipitation will vary between 5 and 17 mm or be normal in some areas and below normal in other areas.

First Ten Days. There will be variable cloudiness. During the beginning of the 10-day period, there will be a little wet snow in some areas. Winds will come from the south. Wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. During the beginning of the 10-day period, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be mild snow and dust storms. During the period of 1-8 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between 10 and 15 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 3 and 8 degrees above zero. During other periods, nighttime temperatures will vary between 3 and 8 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 12 and 17 degrees above zero.

Second Ten Days. It will be cloudy. During the period of 14-18 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation in some areas. Winds will come from the northwest. Wind speeds will vary between 5 and 10 meters per second. During the period of 13-14 April 1982 and on 18 April 1982, winds will become stronger and reach a high between 16 and 18 meters per second. There will be snow and dust storms. Nighttime temperatures will vary between 3 and 8 degrees below zero. During the beginning and the end of the 10-day period daytime temperatures will vary between 13 and 18 degrees above zero and during the remaining period between 6 and 11 degrees above zero.

Third Ten Days. There will be variable cloudiness. On 23 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation in some areas and during the period of 27-28 April 1982 in the northern tier. Winds will come from the southeast, and wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. During the period 23-24 April 1982 and 28-30 April 1982, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be dust storms. During the period of 21-26 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between 2 degrees above zero and 3 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 14 and 19 degrees above zero. During the remaining period, nighttime temperatures will vary between 4 and 9 degrees above zero and daytime temperatures between 20 and 25 degrees above zero.

### Eastern Area

The average monthly temperature for April 1982 will vary between 2 and 4 degrees above zero, and this will be one to 2 degrees warmer than normal. Precipitation will be between 6 and 8 mm, and this will be below normal.

**First Ten Days.** It will be cloudy. During the period of 3-6 April 1982, there will be wet snow in some areas. Winds will come from the west. Wind speeds will vary between 5 and 10 meters per second. On 1-3 April 1982, winds will become stronger in some areas and reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be snow and dust storms. During the first 5 days, nighttime temperatures will vary between 8 and 13 degrees below zero and thereafter it will be a little warmer and be between 3 and 8 degrees below zero. Daytime temperatures during the beginning and end of the 10-day period will be between 8 and 13 degrees above zero and during the remaining period between one and 6 degrees above zero.

**Second Ten Days.** There will be variable cloudiness. On 14 and 18 April 1982, there will be little precipitation in some areas. During the beginning of the 10 days, winds will come from the southwest. During the remaining period, winds will come from the north. Wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. During the period of 14-16 April 1982, winds will become stronger in some areas, and wind speeds will reach a high of 14 meters per second. There will be mild snow and dust storms. Nighttime temperatures will vary between 3 and 8 degrees below zero. During the beginning and end of the 10-day period, daytime temperatures will vary between 15 and 20 degrees above zero and during the remaining period between 8 and 13 degrees above zero.

**Third Ten Days.** At the end of the 10 days there will be variable cloudiness and during the remaining period a little cloudiness. On 23 April 1982 and during the period of 28-29 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation in some areas. Winds will come from the northwest. Wind speeds will vary between 7 and 12 meters per second. During the period of 23-24 April 1982 and 27-29 April 1982, winds will become stronger, and wind speeds will reach a high of 15 meters per second. There will be dust storms. During the period of 21-24 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between 3 and 8 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 15 and 20 degrees above zero. Thereafter, it will become warmer. Nighttime temperatures will vary between zero and 5 degrees and daytime temperatures between 19 and 24 degrees above zero.

### Southern Area

The average monthly temperatures will be between 4 and 6 degrees above zero. This is one to 3 degrees warmer than normal. Precipitation will amount to 4-5 mm, and this is below normal.

**First Ten Days.** There will be variable cloudiness. During the beginning of the 10-day period, there will be a little precipitation in some areas. Winds will come from the southeast. Wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. During the beginning and the end of the 10-day period, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 16-18 meters per second in some areas.

There will be dust storms. Nighttime temperatures will vary between 2 degrees above zero to 3 degrees below zero in the western section of the area and daytime temperatures between 9 and 14 degrees above zero. In other sections of the area, nighttime temperatures will vary between 7 and 12 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 3 and 8 degrees above zero.

Second Ten Days. There will be variable cloudiness. During the period of 13-14 April 1982 and on 18 April 1982, there will be a little precipitation in some areas. Winds in the western section of the area will come from the southwest. Wind speeds will vary between 3 and 7 meters per second. In other sections, the winds will come from the northwest. Wind speeds will vary between 5 and 10 meters per second. During the period of 13-14 and 17-18 April 1982, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 16 meters per second. There will be dust storms. During the period of 11-14 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary from 2 degrees above zero to 3 degrees below zero. Daytime temperatures will be 15 to 20 degrees above zero. During other periods of the month, nighttime temperatures will vary between one and 6 degrees below zero and daytime temperatures between 11 and 16 degrees above zero.

Third Ten Days. At the end of the 10 days there will be variable wind. There will be a little snow in some areas. During the remaining period, it will be a little cloudy. There will be no snow. Winds will come from the southwest. Wind speeds will vary between 7 and 13 meters per second. At the end of the 10 days, winds will become stronger and reach a high of 15 meters per second. There will be dust storms. During the period of 21-26 April 1982, nighttime temperatures will vary between one degree below zero and 4 degrees above zero. Thereafter, it will become warmer. Nighttime temperatures will vary between 4 and 9 degrees above zero. Daytime temperatures in the western section of the area will vary between 25 and 30 degrees above zero and in the remaining area between 20 and 25 degrees above zero.

CSO: 1818/5



## BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON MONGOLIAN PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Mongolian personalities has been abstracted from Ulaanbaatar sources.]

Adiyaa, G.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPR; on 8 October 1981, received Y. Szerencses, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR at the ambassador's request (UNEN 9 Oct 81 p 1)

Altangerel, B.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the People's Great Hural of the MPR; head of the People's Great Hural delegation which had paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union and which was welcomed at the Buyant-Uhaa Airport by S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP, secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, B. Lamjab, member of the presidium of the People's Great Hural, H. Tsereb, director of a department of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, D. Yondon, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, other officials, and A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR (UNEN 5 Nov 81 p 1); [also], first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar party committee; on 26 November 1981, received Kim I Kun, North Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in conjunction with the ambassador's conclusion of his diplomatic assignment in the MPR and his departure for his homeland and had a friendly talk with him (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1535 GMT 26 Nov 81)

Ayuush, Y.

First deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the MPR governmental trade delegation; on 6 November 1981, signed in Bucharest the protocol concerning the 1982 mutual delivery and payments protocol between the MPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania according to which the MPR will deliver light industry goods, wool, skin and hides to Romania and Romania will deliver some industrial equipment, spare parts, foodstuffs and consumer goods (UNEN 8 Nov 81 p 4); signed the 1982 Mongolian-Bulgarian commodity delivery and payments agreement in the presence of B. Jadamba, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria

(UNEN 8 Oct 81 p 4); signed the protocol for the 1982 Mongolian-Yugoslav commodity exchange (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1917 GMT 1 Dec 81)

**Baasanjab, Nyamjabyn**

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to North Korea because of another assignment (UNEN 21 Oct 81 p 4); appointed first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 12 Nov 81 p 1)

**Babuu, N.**

Head of the MPRP governmental trade delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade; left Ulaanbaatar on 25 November 1981 for Warsaw and Budapest to conclude 1982 mutual delivery and payments agreements with the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic (UNEN 26 Nov 81 p 4); on 3 December 1981, signed in Budapest the 1982 commodity delivery and payments protocol between the MPR and the Hungarian People's Republic in the presence of D. Jambajantsan, MPR charges d'affaires in the Hungarian People's Republic (UNEN 6 Dec 81 p 4); head of the MPR governmental trade delegation which concluded the 1982 mutual delivery and payments agreements between the MPR and the Polish People's Republic and the MPR and the Hungarian People's Republic (UNEN 9 Dec 81 p 6)

**Badarch, B.**

Director of the Management Office of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Associations (UNEN 5 Nov 81 p 2)

**Badraa, Jambaldorjiyn**

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; born in 1946 in Bayangol Somon, Selenge Aymag; 1954-1965 attended the 11-year secondary industrial-training school of Dzuunharaa where he acquired the skill of a tractor specialist; in 1970, graduated from the Leningrad Electrical Communications Technical Institute and worked as a technical engineer, chief engineer at the radio and television technical center of the Ministry of Communications, director of a department in the same ministry, and as an instructor in the Central Committee of the MPRP; joined the MPRP in 1978 (DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN 26 Jun 81 p 1)

**Bandzar, J.**

Deputy minister of foreign affairs; elected chairman of the Mongolian Society for the Support of the United Nations at the recently held meeting of the Presidium of the Mongolian Association for the Support of the United Nations (UNEN 26 Dec 81 p 6)

**Bandzragchaa, H.**

MPR minister of State Farms; awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner in accordance with the 7 October 1981 Decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural on the occasion of his 60th birthday in recognition of his many years of productive work in the state organization (UNEN 8 Oct 81 p 1)



**Bataa, Sanjiyn**

Member of the Central Committee of the MPRP, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP and colonel general; died on 21 December 1981 following a long illness; born in 1915 to a herdsman's family in the territory of Bayandelger Somon, Tob Aymag; 1924-1930 attended primary and secondary schools and 1943-1945 the Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin in the Soviet Union; worked 1932-1936 as the writer of the Bayandelger Somon executive committee, located in Tob Aymag, party secretary and first horshoo bookkeeper; 1936-1952 soldier and junior lieutenant attached to the People's Army armored brigade, teacher, chairman of the revolutionary youth league and the political bureau, brigade commissar, director of a department of the political office of the entire army, deputy chairman and chairman of the Political Department, and 1952-1956 minister of defense, and first deputy minister of the Army and people's security; 1956-1962 MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, chairman of the Mongolian Committee for Cultural Relations Abroad, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of People's Deputies; since 1962, worked as head of a sector of the Central Committee of the MPRP and since 1966 as head of a section; joined the party in 1939; elected member of the Party Central Committee by the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th MPRP Congresses, elected uninterruptedly deputy to the People's Great Hural from the first to the 10th congresses, member of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; highly valued by the Party and government; awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator twice, Order of the Labor Red Banner, Order of the Distinguished Combat twice, Order of "North Star," and medals as well as the USSR October Revolutionary Order, and medals and orders from other socialist countries; obituary concluded with the listing of the following names: Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, D. Molomjams, S. Jalan-aajab, D. Gombojab, D. Maydar, T. Ragchaa, B. Altangerel, B. Dejid, N. Jagbaral, B. Lhamsuren, P. Damdin, G. Adiyaa, M. Dash, S. Lubsangombo, T. Gotob, B. Lamjab, G. Ochirbat, L. Tudeb, S. Udbal, D. Tomor-Ochir, T. Balhaajab, J. Abhia, O. Choyjilsuren, B. Dorj, M. Dugersuren, D. Gotob, N. Lubsanchultem, R. Gunsen, G. Ish, B. Chimid, S. Monhjargal, D. Yondonduychir, C. Purebdorj, B. Tsog, J. Jamiyan, J. Dashdzebeg, C. Sangisharab, J. Gurragchaa, C. Tumendemberel, S. Arbay, A. Jamsranjab, S. Dabaahuu, A. Dumburay, B. Tseden-Ish, J. Yondon, D. Babuu, S. Jadamba, D. Byambaa, N. Pali, S. Damdinsuren, T. Sodnomdarjaa, T. Samdangeleg, D. Damdinhuu, T. Altangerel, and S. Dorj (UNEN 23 Dec 81 p 2)

**Batmonh, J.**

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 27 November 1981 in the presence of D. Chuluundorj, director of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received Keola Soukthavon, Laotian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in a friendly atmosphere (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1525 GMT 27 Nov 81); on 14 December 1981, received the delegation, headed by K. S. Kornev, RSFSR minister of land reclamation and water economy, which had participated in the arrangements for

commissioning of the irrigation system at the Harhir Feed Economy, located in western Mongolia and constructed with Soviet assistance; during the course of its stay the delegation discussed questions of cooperation in the sphere of hydrogeology and irrigation farming between the corresponding ministries of the MPR and the RSFSR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Dec 81); also present were T. Ragchaa, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, M. Dash, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, B. Bars, minister of irrigation, other Mongolian officials, and G. P. Koenman, counsellor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 1)

**Batnayar, Togoogiyn**

Appointed first deputy director of the general board of the MPR State Bank by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

**Bud, B.**

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of France; signed in Paris the 1981-1983 cultural and scientific cooperation plan between the MPR and the Republic of France according to which research workers, teachers, and students in the field of science, culture and art will be exchanged and cooperation between radio, television, physical culture, and library organizations will be developed (UNEN 8 Oct 81 p 4); MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Portugal; was present at the opening of a photo exhibition about the MPR and the showing of a Mongolian film in Lisbon (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1525 GMT 26 Nov 81)

**Dabaasuren, Jiljingiyn**

Appointed deputy minister of construction and construction materials industry by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 18 Nov 81 p 1)

**Dabagsuren, Tserenbiyn**

Has been relieved of his position as MPR ambassador to the GDR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1533 GMT 27 Nov 81) because of another assignment (UNEN 28 Nov 81 p 6)

**Dagbadorj, Nyam-Osoryn**

Deputy minister of light and food industry; appointed first deputy minister of the same ministry by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 12 Jan 82 p 1)

**Damdin, G.**

Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; elected chairman of the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Association at a recently held meeting at the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Associations (UNEN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

**Damdin, Paabangiyn**

Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP; awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator on the occasion of his 50th birthday and in recognition of

his many years of active and productive work in the Party and state organizations and for his contribution to the development of the industry of this country in accordance with the 24 November 1981 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 25 Nov 81 p 1); on 25 November 1981, awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator by Y. Tsedenbal, who congratulated him on behalf of the Central Committee of the MPRP, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of the MPR, in the presence of S. Jalan-aajab, D. Gombojam, and D. Molomjams, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee of the MPRP, D. Maydar and T. Ragchaa, first deputy ministers of the Council of Ministers, and other officials (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1535 GMT 25 Nov 81)

Damdinjab, L.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam; signed in Hanoi on 22 September 1981 the 1981-1985 cooperation plan between the public health organizations of the MPR and Vietnam (UNEN 26 Sep 81 p 4)

Damdinsuren, Lubsansurengiyn

Appointed deputy minister of light and food industry by the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 10 Nov 81 p 1)

Dashdabaa, Gombosurengiyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cuba in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 17 Oct 81 p 6)

Dashdobdon, D.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Organization in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 22 Oct 81 p 1)

Dashdondob, D.

Director of the quality department of the Ministry of Forestry and Lumber Industry (UNEN 2 Jan 82 p 5)

Dashdondob, T.

Editor-in-chief of the joint childrens publications editorial board; awarded Order of the "North Star" on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 22 Oct 81 p 1)

Dejid, B.

Alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee of

the MPRP; on 17 November 1981, received H. Bayer, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR and had a friendly talk with him (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Nov 81); head of the delegation which left on 31 March 1982 for Moscow to study the experiences of the control organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in accordance with the MPRP and CPSU cooperation plan and which was seen off at the Buyant-uhaa Airport by S. Lubsangombo, colonel general and alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP, minister of public security, B. Lamjab, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee of the MPRP, D. Yondon, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, G. Badzarsuren, deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, other officials, and M. P. Makareyev, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy (UNEN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Demchigdorj, T.

First deputy minister of social economy and services (UNEN 3 Sep 81 p 2)

Demiddagba, Tsebeengombyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to North Korea in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 21 Oct 81 p 4)

Dugersuren, M.

Minister of foreign affairs; received Keola Soukthavon, Laotian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, in conjunction with the ambassador's presentation of his credentials (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 12 Nov 81)

Dugersuren, Tsagaanlamyn

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania (UNEN 25 Oct 81 p 4)

Dulmaa, Jamsrangiyn

Relieved of his responsibilities as MPR minister of light and food industry in accordance with the 9 November 1981 Decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 10 Nov 81 p 1); appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 28 Nov 81 p 6)

Duren, Choynoryn

Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner on the occasion of his 50th birthday in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the state organization in accordance with the 23 January 1982 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal,



chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 24 Jan 82 p 1)

**Dzagasbaldan, Damranjabyn**

Chairman of the MPR Central Statistical Office; awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner on the occasion of his 50th birthday in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the state organization in accordance with the 30 December 1981 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 31 Dec 81 p 1)

**Dzantab, L.**

Deputy chairman of the State Information, Radio and Television Committee of the MPR; signed on 17 November 1981 in Kabul the cooperation agreement between the MPR MONTSAME agency and the Afghan BAKHTAR agency in the presence of P. Shagadarsuren, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Afghanistan (UNEN 19 Nov 81 p 4)

**Dzegbee, Lubsandashiyn**

Director of the presidium of the Mongolian Defense Collegium; awarded the title of Distinguished Lawyer of the MPR in recognition for his many years of active and productive work in the legal service in accordance with the 18 November 1981 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 19 Nov 81 p 1)

**Enebish, B.**

MPR minister of transportation; elected chairman of the Mongolian Society for the Support of the Struggle of the Latin American Peoples at the recently held expanded meeting of the presidium of the Mongolian Society for the Support of the Struggle of the Latin American Peoples (UNEN 26 Dec 81 p 6)

**Erdene, Lubsandashiyn**

Deputy minister of fuel and power industry; died following a serious illness on 16 September 1981; born in 1939 to a herdsman's family living in an area called Bayangol in the territory of Bayandun Somon, Dornod Aymag in 1939; studied in 1949-1959 at the Bayan-Uul Somon Secondary School in Dornod Aymag, 1959-1964 at the Moscow City Mining Institute and acquired skills of electric and automatization mechanic; did his post-graduate study in the Soviet Union; 1973-1976 defended his degree of technical sciences; worked in 1964-1974 as a mechanic and chief mechanic of a unit of the Nalayh Coal Mine, unit chief and chief engineer of the coal production association in 1972-1973, and since 1976 as deputy minister of fuel and power industry; joined the MPRP in 1966; was one of the leading cadres in the coal industry of Mongolia; obituary concluded with the listing of the following names: P. Damdin, M. Peljee, R. Jamts, P. Ochirbat, U. Mablet, J. Dagbadorj, S. Bathuyag, O. Gurjab, C. Baljinnyam, G. Dorj, D. Rinchinjand, A. Barny, S. Jadambaa, L. Torbadrah, D. Dondob (UNEN 19 Sep 81 p 6)

Gombojab, D.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; on 14 December 1981, received H. Bayer, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, at his request (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 1)

Gotob, D.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; on 27 October 1981 signed the 1981-1985 cooperation protocol pertaining to books and publications between the USSR State Committee for publications, publishing industry and book trade and the MPR Ministry of Culture (UNEN 29 Oct 81 p 4)

Haynhyarbaa, Mishigdorjiyn

Appointed deputy director of the Highway Administration of the Council of Ministers by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

Henmedeh, B.

Deputy chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee (UNEN 24 Oct 81 p 4)

Huchit, A.

Director of the Plant and Land Cultivation Research Institute (UNEN 11 Nov 81 p 3)

Hudarchuluun, G.

Director of the Board of Directors of the State Bank of the MPR; together with P. Y. Pchelin, first deputy director of the USSR State Bank, signed in the presence of N. Mishigdorj, chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, G. P. Koyenman and K. P. Omarov, counsellors at the USSR Embassy, the 1981-1985 cooperation plan between the MPR State Bank and the USSR State Bank and Building Bank (UNEN 13 Sep 81 p 4)

Jadambaa, Y.

Deputy minister of construction and construction materials industry (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 2)

Jagbaral, N.

Alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; participated in the inspection conducted in Dundgobi Aymag by the People's Great Hural of the MPR and the Council of Ministers and became acquainted with the work of the permanent commission of deputies and the executive apparatus of the assemblies of people's deputies of Luus, Delgertsogt, abd Gobi-Ugtaal Somons, located in Dundgobi Aymag (UNEN 26 Nov 81 p 1)

Jalan-aajab, S.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; on 8 October 1981, received the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee delegation which is headed by Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee and which is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPRP People's Control Committee (UNEN 9 Oct 81 p 1); received the delegation,



headed by president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Supreme Court, which is here at the invitation of the Supreme Court of the MPR, in the presence of G. Ish, chairman of the Supreme Court of the MPR, and other officials as well as Valentin Ruzic, Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1916 GMT 15 Oct 81)

Jargalsayhan, B.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Sri Lanka; presented his credentials to J. R. Jayewardene, president of Sri Lanka in the presence of S. Hameed, Sri Lanka minister of foreign affairs (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1535 GMT 8 Dec 81); together with S. Hameed, signed in Colombo the agreement concerning cultural cooperation between the governments of the MPR and the Republic of Sri Lanka (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1540 GMT 8 Dec 81)

Lamjab, B.

Head of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP; head of the party workers' delegation which left on 31 March 1982 from Ulaanbaatar for Berlin in accordance with the cooperation plan between the MPRP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (UNEN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lhamsuren, B.

Alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and director of the Social Science Institute of the Central Committee of the Party (UNEN 28 Jan 82 p 2)

Lubsan, Sonomyn

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria; has been relieved of his responsibilities as ambassador to the above country (UNEN 10 Oct 81 p 6)

Lubsanchultem, N.

Member of the presidium of the World Peace Council, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Organizations, and chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace (UNEN 6 Jan 82 p 5)

Lubsangombo, S.

Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; on 26 November 1981, received Keola Soukthavon, Laotian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, and had a warm friendly talk with him (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1540 GMT 26 Nov 81)

Lubsanrabdan, Namsrayn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the socialist Republic of Romania in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 26 Oct 81); on 10 November 1981, presented his credentials to N. Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with whom

he had a friendly conversation in the presence of S. Kurtichanu, secretary of the Romania Government Council, and S. Andrei, minister of foreign affairs (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 11 Nov 81)

Maydar, D.

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR; on 21 November 1981 received in the presence of S. Monhjargal, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of People's Deputies, other [Mongolian] officials, and V. N. Revkin, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR(?) the delegation which is headed by P. M. Gromovich, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irkutsk People's Deputies and which is visiting Mongolia at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of People's Deputies (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1520 GMT 21 Nov 81); on 27 November 1981, gave a reception in honor of the Soviet delegation, headed by I. T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is here to participate in the work of the regular session of the Mongolian-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; exchanged speeches with Novikov at the reception, held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and attended by J. Batmonh, other leaders of the Party and governmental of the MPR, D. Gotob, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1540 GMT 27 Nov 81)

Molom, C.

MPR minister of trade and procurement; elected chairman of the Mongolian-Hungarian Friendship Association at the recently held expanded meeting of the presidium of the Mongolian-Hungarian Friendship Association (UNEN 24 Dec 81 p 4)

Molom, T.

Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the People's Control Committee; on 8 October 1981, was present when S. Jalan-aajab received the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee delegation, headed by Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Control Committee, which is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPRP People's Control Committee (UNEN 9 Oct 81 p 1)

Monhjargal, S.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of People's Deputies; on 17 November 1981, met at the Buyant-uhaa Airport the Soviet delegation, headed by N. M. Gromovich, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irkutsk Soviet of People's Deputies which arrived in Ulaanbaatar at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of People's Deputies; on the same day received the Soviet delegation (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1526 GMT 17 Nov 81)

Myagmarjab, Babuugiyn

Appointed director of the Main Hydrometeorological Administration by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

Natsagdorj, B.

Director of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 10 November 1981, met Keola Soukthavon, Laotian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR at the Ulaanbaatar Buyant-uhaa Airport (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1501 GMT 11 Nov 81); director of the protocol department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 21 January 1982, welcomed at the Ulaanbaatar railroad station Pak Si-Kwon, North Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mongolia (UNEN 22 Jan 82 p 4)

Naydan, Gombojabyn

Appointed minister of light and food industry of the MPR in accordance with a decree of the presidium signed on 9 November 1981 in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsendenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 10 Nov 81 p 1); born in 1934 to a herdsman's family in the area of Mandal Somon, Selenge Aymag; attended 1944-1954 the 10-year secondary school, 1954-1958 the Light Industry Institute of the Soviet Union, and 1960-1963 the Economics Institute in Ulaanbaatar City; acquired planning and economic skills; worked 1958-1959 as foreman at the shoe factory of the Industrial Combine and also as expert at the combine, 1959-1960 director of the sewing enterprise of the combine, and 1963-1969 instructor and [then] senior instructor at the Central Committee of the MPRP; worked 1969-1973 as deputy minister of light and food industry, and from 1973 until November 1981 as first deputy minister of food and light industry; joined the MPRP in 1960; elected member of the Central Auditing Commission of the MPRP by the 17th and 18th Congresses of the MPRP; work highly valued by the party and government; awarded the Order of the "North Star," Distinguished Labor Medal, and other medals; appointed minister of light and food industry of the MPR in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 10 Nov 81 p 2); [also] chairman of the Mongolian section of the Mongolian-Yugoslav intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; signed the protocol on trade-economic and scientific cooperation (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1515 GMT 1 Dec 81); was elected chairman of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak Friendship Association at the expanded meeting of the association held on 22 December 1982 at which organizational matters were discussed (UNEN 23 Dec 81 p 6)

Nyamaa, J.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Lao's People's Democratic Republic, together with Udama Shulamani, Laotian first deputy minister of education, sports and religious affairs, signed on 14 December 1981 in Vientiane the intergovernmental protocol for the mutual recognition academic certifications, including higher and secondary education diplomas and academic degrees (UNEN 18 Nov 81 p 6); signed recently in Vientiane the documents related to the first shipment of Mongolian deliveries to Laos in accordance with the MPR and Laotian intergovernmental agreement for assistance in 1979-1985 (UNEN 19 Dec 81 p 4)

Nyamaa, O.

MPR minister of social economy and services; on 21 September 1981 together with S. Lazar, Slovak minister of interior, signed the 1982 MPR-Czechoslovak cooperation plan in the area of social economy and services (UNEN 22 Sep 81 p 4); on 25 December 1981, signed in Ulaanbaatar the protocol for the 1981-1985 cooperation plan between RSFSR Ministry of People's Economic Services and the MPR Ministry of Social Economy and Services in the presence of P. Damdin, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, S. Hajidsuren, deputy chairman of the section of the Party Central Committee, and I. I. Borisov, first secretary at the USSR Embassy in Mongolia (UNEN 26 Dec 81 p 1)

Nyamdabaa, D.

Deputy chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Committee of the MPR (SPORTYN MEDEE 15 Nov 81 p 1)

Nyam-osir, D.

MPR minister of health; on 19 November 1981, together with K. Matejicek, Slovak minister of health, signed in Ulaanbaatar the plan for cooperation between the MPR and Czechoslovak ministries of health in the presence of G. Dashdzebeg, deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the MPR and V. Ruzic, Czechoslovak ambassador to the MPR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1525 GMT 19 Nov 81); elected chairman of the Mongolian-Laotian Friendship Association at the recently held meeting at the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Associations (UNEN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Oold, T.

Deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the party workers' delegation which left on 31 March 1982 for Bucharest from Ulaanbaatar in accordance with the cooperation plan between the MPRP and the Romanian Communist Party (UNEN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Peljee, M.

Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; on 8 October 1981 received Kim Wal-hyop, North Korean deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the North Korean governmental trade delegation which had arrived in Mongolia to conclude the 1982 mutual commodity delivery and payments agreement between the MPR and North (UNEN 9 Oct 81 p 4) in the presence of N. Babuu, MPR deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the MPR governmental trade delegation, and Kim I Kun, North Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR (UNEN 9 Oct 81 p 4); [also] chairman of the Mongolian section of the intergovernmental Mongolian-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; head of the delegation which left Ulaanbaatar on 14 December 1981 for Sofia to participate in the regular 15th session of the intergovernmental commission (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Dec 81) and was seen off at Buyant-Uhaa Airport by T. Molom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, other Mongolian officials, V. Donchev, Bulgarian charge d'affaires, and K. R. Omarov, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 4)



Rabdandorj, Y.

First deputy minister of transportation (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 2)

Radnaabadzar, J.

MPR deputy minister of public health; signed in Ulaanbaatar on 25 September 1981 in the presence of D. Nyam-Osor, MPR minister of health and S. Dambaldarjaa, deputy minister of foreign affairs, the MPR-North Korean governmental agreement concerning cooperation in the health sector (UNEN 26 Sep 81 p 4)

Ragchaa, Tumenbayaryn

Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; received Kim I. Kun, North Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR conjunction with the ambassador's return to North Korea (UNEN 26 Nov 81 p 1); awarded Order of Sukhe Bator on the occasion of his 65th birthday in accordance with the 21 January 1982 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 22 Jan 82 p 1)

Sanjid, P.

Member of the presidium of the Mongolian-Vietnamese Friendship Association (UNEN 3 Sep 81 p 3)

Sendenjab, Nandzadyn

Appointed first deputy chairman of the Committee for CEMA Affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 12 Jan 82 p 1)

Sharabsanbuu, B.

Deputy minister of trade and procurement (UNEN 16 Dec 81 p 5)

Shirendeb, Badzaryn

Relieved of his responsibilities as President of the MPR Academy of Sciences in accordance with the 12 January 1982 decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR (UNEN 15 Jan 82 p 1)

Sodnom, Jantsyn

Colonel; promoted to the rank of major general by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 26 Aug 81 p 1)

Sodnom, N.

Chairman of the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary and Technical Education; together with G. Bernhardt, secretary of the GDR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education signed the 1981-1985 cooperation plan between the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary and Technical Education of the MPR Council of Ministers and the GDR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education (UNEN

15 Sep 81 p 4); elected chairman of the Mongolian Association for Relations with India and the Southeastern countries at a recently held meeting at the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Associations (UNEN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Sodnomdarjaa, T.

Chief editor of the general publications editorial board of the MPR Ministry of Culture (UNEN 9 Dec 81 p 4)

Sumiyaa, Namhayn

Deputy minister of light and food industry of the MPR; died on 20 October 1981; born in 1931 to a herdsman's family living in Sulinheer Somon, Dornogobi Aymag; attended 1940-1950 the Dornogobi Aymag secondary school and the university; acquired skills as a chemistry and biology instructor; worked 1956-1959 as chief technologist and head of the laboratory at the Confectionery Factory, 1959-1966 a specialist and then department director at the Ministry of Industry and Food Industry, 1966-1978 director of the Bakery and head of the Flour and Feed Production Association, and since 1978 deputy minister of light and food industry; joined the MPRP in 1955; recipient of the Order of Labor Red Banner, Order of the North Star, and medals in recognition of his work; obituary concluded with the listing of the following names: B. Altangerel, P. Damdin, C. Suren, D. Sodnom, R. Jamts, J. Dulmaa, H. Bandzragch, S. Hajidsuren, S. Tsebeen, G. Naydan, D. L. Skorbun, N. Dagbadorj, G. Dugersuren, C. Baljinnyam, B. Sldzahguy, M. Lhachinbla, G. Batjargal, O. Dorligsuren, and G. Lhamsuren (UNEN 22 Oct 81 p 4)

Tsagaanhuu, Rabdangiyn

Appointed first deputy minister of agriculture of the MPR by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

Tsebegmid, D.

Deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; on 15 October 1981, received D. Vukevics, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Yugoslavia in connection with his return to his homeland and had a friendly conversation with him (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1936 GMT 15 Oct 81); [also] deputy chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Associations; on 4 November 1981, received the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Societies delegation, headed by V. N. Rayevskiy, chairman of the Altayskiy Kray Soviet Committee, of the Soviet Union which was met on the same day at the Buyant-uhaa Airport by N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee for Peace and Friendship Associations, B. Badarch, director of the Management Office of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Associations, A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR and V. A. Sergeyev, permanent representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and which came to Mongolia to participate in the activities connected with the 64th Anniversary of the Great



October Socialist Revolution and the 60th Anniversary of the signing of the agreement to establish friendly relations between the MPR and the RSFSR (UNEN 5 Nov 81 p 4); [also] chairman of the Mongolian Nuclear Energy Commission, and professor; on 20 November 1981 received in the presence of N. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Nuclear Energy Commission and academician, the delegation headed by A. M. Baldin, director of the Heavy Power Laboratory at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, and professor, which came to discuss cooperation in the area of research between the MPR and the Joint Nuclear Research Institute (UNEN 21 Nov 81 p 4)

Tseden, D.

Minister of Forestry and Woodworking Industry of the MPR; elected chairman of the Mongolian-Romanian Friendship Association at a recently held meeting at the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union for Peace and Friendship Associations (UNEN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Tsedenbal, Y.

General-secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; in the presence of the members and alternate members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP was awarded by A. I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR, [on behalf of] the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries the "Friendship" Badge of Honor in recognition of his contribution to the development and the strengthening of the traditional fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian People (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1404 GMT 3 Dec 81)

Tsend, Ochiryn

Relieved of his position as MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cuba because of another assignment (UNEN 17 Oct 81 p 6)

Tsend, Tundebiyin

Appointed deputy minister of fuel and power by the Council of Ministers of the MPR (UNEN 15 Dec 81 p 1)

Tserendondog, L.

Chairman of a department of the Central Committee of the MPR; author of an article entitled "The Goal of the Construction Workers During the New Five Years" (UHUULAGCH No 12 1981 p 2)

Tubdendorj, Dolodyn

Appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 10 Oct 81 p 6); presented his credentials on 28 December 1982 to Chadli Bendjedid, President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria (UNEN 5 Jan 82 p 4)

Tudeb, Londongiyn

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; awarded Order of Sukhe Bator on the occasion of the 60th

Anniversary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League in recognition of his many years of active and productive work in the Party, mass and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League organizations in accordance with the 21 October 1981 Decree of the Presidium of the People's Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (UNEN 22 Oct 81 p 1)

Tumendelger, C.

Chairman of a department of the Central Committee of the MPRP; on 17 November 1981, together with G. Badzarsuren, deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the MPRP, and M. P. Makareyev, counsellor-minister at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR, welcomed at the Buyant-uhaa Airport the delegation of party workers, headed by M. V. Gramov, deputy chairman of a section of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which arrived in Ulaanbaatar in accordance with the cooperation plan between the MPRP and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the study of party work (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1521 GMT 17 Nov 81)

Tumendemberel, S.

Acting director of the protocol department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 8 December 1981, saw Kim I Kun, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, leave at the Ulaanbaatar railroad station for his homeland in conjunction with the completion of his diplomatic assignment in the MPR (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT 8 Dec 81)

Udbal, S.

Chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee and head of the delegation which recently participated in the International Congress of Women and in the Congress of the Federation of Democratic Women in Prague; discussed the results of the above mentioned congresses at a meeting of women's actives of Ulaanbaatar held at the Science and Technical Information Center (Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1514 GMT 27 Oct 81)

Yandzan, Namnangiyn

Appointed deputy director of the general board of the MPR State Bank by the MPR Council of Ministers (UNEN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

CSO: 1818/7

## STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE MONGOLIAN WORKERS' ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE

Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the MPRP"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the MPRP issued a resolution concerning some steps to be taken for raising the economic education and training of workers in accordance with the decision of the 6th Plenum (1979) of the Central Committee of the MPRP.

Our party has focused constant attention on the matter of raising the economic knowledge and education of all levels of cadres and of all workers and has taken and implemented under this resolution important steps to reach this end.

The work organized by party organizations to implement the decisions of the 17th Congress of the MPRP and successive plenums of the Central Committee of the Party and the 1974 Resolution of the Central Committee of the Party concerning raising the level of the workers' knowledge and education in economics is an important and powerful force for raising the communist training of the workers who successfully achieve the goals of socialist construction, and for perfecting the management of the national economy, and for developing the creative activism and initiative of the masses.

However, the party, state, and mass organizations are unable to fully utilize the broad opportunities of economic training in fulfilling the planned goals of the economy and culture, and in imparting an upbringing of treating the people, labor, and social property according to communist traditions. The administration, organization, quality, and results of the work to raise the economic education of cadres at all levels and of the workers falls short of what the party requires. Instruction in economics is remote from the established socioeconomic goals, specific economic activities, the life, and actual practice of economic enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, state farms, and other organizations.

The implementation of the profoundly meaningful socioeconomic slogans and appeals of the Central Committee of the MPRP and the introduction of scientific-technical findings and advanced experiences into production require the raising of the economic knowledge and training of all workers and cadres

at all levels and a sharp improvement and advancement to a new state of the administration and organization of this work.

The foundation of an economic education for the workers is the study of Marxist-Leninist economic theory, the party's economic policies developed by congress of the MPRP and plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, the factors in socioeconomic development, the Leninist principle of economic management, the economics and organization of production, scientific-technical findings, advanced experiences, and the theory and practice of the leadership of production.

Noting that it is necessary to direct economic education toward fostering a scientific world outlook on the part of the workers, training them in ideological faith, high ethics, responsibility for their assigned missions, discipline and organization, and developing the creative activism and professional skills of the workers of all sectors of the national economy and with the aim of raising the economic education which has become an indispensable part of the workers' communist upbringing, of improving the profitability and quality of production, of fully utilizing the latent potential, and of having cadres at all levels master the methods of managing the economy with economic know-how, and of implementing the decision of the 6th Plenum (1979) of the Central Committee of the MPRP and the goals and assigned missions advanced time and again in the words of Comrade Yu. Tsendenbal, the Central Committee of the MPRP resolves that:

1. The heads of aymag and municipal party committees, the primary level party organizations, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the MRYL, the ministries, special offices, industries, organizations, agricultural cooperatives, and state farms are tasked with:

- a. Taking sound steps to further raise the economic knowledge and training of workers, herdsman, engineering-technical workers and all cadres and to closely coordinate it with the economic activities and existing practices of industries, organizations, agricultural cooperatives, and state farms.

- b. Strengthening the influence of economic knowledge on fulfilling the planned goals, raising the profits derived from production and quality of work, strengthening profit and loss accounting and improving procedures for managing the economy.

- c. Taking into account the peculiarities of enterprises, organizations, and sectors of the national economy and the types of labor being performed by the people in the course of organizing the work of providing the workers an economic education and perfecting their methods.

- d. Directing economic education toward getting each worker to adopt in his work activities economic analysis, to unveil and to use domestic production resources, to disseminate advanced experiences, and to acquire the habit of putting on an economic footing his personal evaluations of his mission, plan and responsibility in socialist competition as well as his personal plan for raising labor productivity.

e. Developing for each individual sector of the national economy, each aymag, city, somon, region, industry, state farm, and agricultural association a five-year plan for raising the workers' economic knowledge and adhering to the plans. These should reflect specific provisions for the questions of the number of staff to be included in the instruction, the forms and duration of instruction, the preparation of propaganda cadres, refresher work, and the strengthening of the instruction-methodology and material base of economic education.

2. The mission is assigned to branches of the Central Committee of the MPRP and the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary, and Specialized Technical Education of the Council of Ministers of the MPR to develop and issue plans, syllabuses, textbooks, and study aids devoted to raising the economic comprehension of the workers of the various sectors of the national economy. Ministries and special offices should focus on supplementary syllabuses directed toward the special characteristics of sectors and industries.

The Ministry of Culture of the MPRP is tasked with organizing an editorial staff to produce the books, texts, study aids and visual aids devoted to the workers' economic education.

The mission is given to the State Committee for Science and Technology to prepare information-methodology materials on economic development and leading economic management experiences for the whole national economy and for each individual sector and to distribute them to aymags, cities, somons, and regions, and to arrange exhibitions of books, pamphlets, and materials intended for organizers of economic instruction and trainers.

The State Planning Commission, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade are tasked with purchasing and promptly providing items necessary for economic instruction through orders from the USSR and other socialist countries.

3. Administrative workers of the party, state, and economic organizations, economists, specialists, and administrators of ministries, special offices, production agencies, enterprises, agricultural associations, and feed economies, teachers of higher and specialized secondary schools, and workers and scholars of scholarly organizations should be included widely in the economic instruction.

It would be appropriate to prepare economists-propagandists through the Institute for Raising the Skills of Administrators under the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary, and Specialized Technical Education and through courses under the aymags, cities, ministries, and special offices, and to organize seminars and meetings for exchanging experiences.

Workers' economic education halls ought to be established at the Institute for Raising the Skills of Administrators, responsible for such work as developing syllabuses, textbooks, pamphlets and instruction-methodology materials for raising workers' economic knowledge, organizing courses for raising the skills of propagandists, and going to the centers and the localities to provide consultations.



Industries and enterprises are instructed to establish economic training study-halls and discussion corners, and to organize the work to provide them with accommodations and study materials and create the conditions for functioning at the initiative of the propagandists and auditors, and to deeply examine the ideas and recommendations they offer for raising the results to economic operations, and to introduce them into production.

4. The State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance are tasked with incorporating into the plan and budget for development of the national economy and culture the expenditures to be paid and the number of personnel to be included in connection with the establishment of courses for raising economic education under the auspices of the aymags, cities, ministries and special offices and the number of personnel and expenses for study at the Institute for Raising the Skills of Administrators under the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary, and Specialized Technical Education.

5. The State Committee for higher, Specialized Secondary, and Specialized Technical Education and the Ministry of People's Education are tasked with:

- a. Revising the instructional program so as to provide economic education and training for students of higher, specialized secondary and specialized technical schools, taking into account the characteristics of their specialties, beginning with the 1980-1981 academic year.
  - b. Including in the academic program the mastering of skills as economic propagandists by graduates from higher and specialized secondary schools in specialties of engineer-economist and economist.
  - c. Taking measures to impart economic knowledge and training to students in the general education system by utilizing such forms as required and elective classes, work training, socially-beneficial labor, and extracurricular cultural training work and school-family communications.
  - d. Arranging for raising the economic knowledge of all teachers on the basis of a precise program, by means of courses, seminars, and self-study.
6. The Academy of Sciences is tasked with further broadening the studies and research conducted on the matter of developing socialist economic theory and the economic thinking of workers and raising the scientific basis of training in economics.

The Mongolia Association of Economists is tasked with taking concrete steps in the areas of having the economists working in the sectors of the national economy and culture propagandize in the party's socioeconomic policies, make specific economic studies in the operations of particular sectors, industries, enterprises, and organizations, and having them participate broadly in the work of developing ideas and proposals aimed at improving managerial methods and raising the economic knowledge and education of workers.



7. The editors of newspapers and journals, the State Information, Radio, and Television Committee, and the administration of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Knowledge are tasked with:

a. Broadly publicizing the effects produced by economic training and the significance of advanced experiences of workers of the USSR and other socialist countries in economic education in connection with the campaign being waged by all the people for expanding the work of propagandizing economic theory and the party's economic policies, fulfilling the planned goals, and improving production profitability and work quality.

b. Creating special broadcasts, pages and corners which are of great help to the listeners and the propagandists and arranging radio economic classes for herdsmen.

8. The Joint Council of Journal Editors of the Central Committee of the Party is given the mission of turning the paper EDIYN DZASAG [Economics] into a weekly and expanding economic propaganda and publishing material in it directed at systematically raising the knowledge of propagandists and the economic education of the workers that will perfect the administration and organization of economic training, and having the journal EDIYN DZASGIYN ASUUDAL [Problem of Economics] focus on the most important questions of socialist economic theory and practice.

It would be appropriate to create the SANHUU, DZEEL, BURTGEL [Finance, Credit, and Accounting] journal with the aim of helping workers to acquire a precise knowledge of economics and to raise the theoretical and methodological knowledge of workers in finance, credit, accounting, and statistics.

9. The party committee of the Ministry of Public Security, the Political Administration of the People's Army, Border and Internal Forces, and the Political Department of the Civil Air Transport Administration are tasked with organizing the work of raising the economic knowledge, education, and training of all of their personnel through training plans and programs which suit their own particular circumstances, in line with the system for economic education of the workers.

10. Party committees of aymags and cities are tasked with:

a. Making thorough checks in their work directed at raising the economic education and training of workers and all levels of cadres in accordance with the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, seeing that questions pertaining to raising the pace, quality, and results of instruction are taken up by meetings of the committee and plenums and primary party organizations, and providing supervision over the work of the state, mass, and economic organizations in the organizing of the economic instruction for the workers.

b. Sharply improving the work of economic education training-methodology councils under the aymag and city party committees, ministries, special offices, and central mass organizations, and of councils and sections that make economic

assessments under industries and enterprises, with the aim of rationally organizing the workers' economic training, raising the economic performance of industries and enterprises, and strengthening the ties between production and training.

c. Starting up economic branches at the State University and the People's Culture School beginning with the 1980-1981 academic year with the aim of raising the economic knowledge of workers, engineer-technicians and specialists.

d. Conducting, on the basis of annual and long-term plans, courses, schools, and seminars for raising the economic knowledge of secretaries and deputy secretaries of primary level party organizations, administrative workers and specialists of industries and enterprises, and making study of such crucial socioeconomic policies of the party as building economic theory and labor on a scientific base, developing socialist competition, disseminating scientific-technological findings and advanced experiences, working with the workers collectively and individually, and mastering skills for managing the economy.

e. Improving the work of providing the workers with economic education through the Trade Unions' Socialist Labor School, the political school of the MRYL and other forms of instruction, and providing them with clear-cut leadership by party organizations.

f. Preparing economists-propagandists, arranging refresher courses and seminars annually at the aymag and city level and constantly fortifying their ranks with production administrators, economists, and specialists.

g. Summing up the progress and quality of economic instruction and the experiences of the propagandists, and broadly publicizing in the central and local press and information media the results being produced by workers' economic education in raising the profitability of production.

11. It would be appropriate for an economic education section to be established in the Ideology Branch of the Central Committee of the Party for the purpose of improving the administration of the work of providing workers with economic education and training.

12. The Ideology Section of the Central Committee of the Party is tasked with:

a. Establishing a separate joint council of staff with the mission of providing centralized direction of economic training work, in scientific methodology and organization, under the Ideology Section of the Central Committee of the Party, composed of deputy directors, instructors, organizers, institute hall directors, and economists, of relevant branches of the Central Committee of the Party, and assigning it the responsibility of assisting in the work of the training methodology councils under the aymags, cities, ministries, special offices, and central mass organizations, providing special advice, and exercising control over the publication of syllabuses, textbooks, and study materials for economic education of the workers.

b. Carrying out the raising of workers' economic education and training on the basis of long-range plans.

c. Developing the question of perfecting the present forms of training work in herdsmen settlements of agricultural cooperatives and state farms, in necessary linkage with the raising of the workers' economic education and training.

13. The mission is given to the sections of the Central Committee of the Party to audit the status of how the responsible ministries, special offices, and mass organizations are organizing the work of raising the economic education of workers.

14. In organizing the work of implementing this resolution, the party, state, and all mass organizations are charged with taking as their guide the basic provisions of the 1974 and 1975 resolutions of the Central Committee of the MPRP, "Regarding Steps for Raising the Level of the Workers' Economic Education and Knowledge."

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